

D-8635

COPY - Original on Crime Reg. E2190/297

C.8 Crime Branch

August 7, 1938.

Chinese assassination groups - secret order to members

As a result of the application of the proclamation published on 19.7.38 by the Council in dealing with terrorists arrested by the S.M.P., the headquarters of the assassination groups of the Hankow Government side are at present considering a new scheme to cope with the situation.

Meanwhile the headquarters of these groups have issued a secret order to all these groups instructing them to observe strictly the following rules while conducting assassination or throwing of bombs:-

1. That the officers in charge of groups should make thorough investigation before laying out a plan in order to avoid to the utmost degree their members being arrested by the police.
2. That members be instructed that in case they are unable to make good their escape after having executed a mission they should commit suicide by shooting themselves at the scene.
3. That members before being sent to carry out a mission be given certain poisonous medicine so that they can take same to kill themselves should they be unable to shoot themselves before they are arrested by the police.

The last two rules mentioned above, the Headquarters in question point out, have been laid down because the Headquarters, prefer their members to die by committing suicide than be killed by the Japanese to whom they would be eventually handed over after being arrested.

(John Grighton)

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The six male Chinese herein named:-

1. Sung Yah Shing (孫亞興),
2. Sung Myeen Liang (陳元良), alias
Zung Kai Kwan (陳開光),
3. Zau Liang (趙良), alias
Zung Ts Zau (陳子超),
4. Wong Ts Koo (王老固), alias
Wong Ming Tuh (王明德),
Wong Ts Ching (王子建),
5. Tsou Sou Kang (周子剛), alias
Dau Siew (南銳),
6. Tsu Zung Foo (朱仲富), alias
Ts Zao Yeong (朱兆榮).

who were definitely ascertained to have been concerned in terrorist activities in the International Settlement, were on the 8th. August 1938 handed over to the Japanese Military Police Headquarters, Bridge House by Japanese members of the Special Political Officer. A receipt in respect of the men handed over was received from the Japanese Warrant Officer receiving them.

Regarding the remaining eight suspects continued enquiries have failed to secure any evidence to show that they have been connected with this or any other terrorist group, nor have been connected in any other criminal activities, they have therefore been released on production of a substantial guarantee, as hereunder:

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Wong Ah Chuan (王阿菊), a female, released on the 8th. August 1938.

Siam Woe Tsang (蕭湖東), alias Tsao Poo Foo (蕭波夫), released on August 16th. 1938.

Lien Sung Bing (刘松平), and Tsao Yien Woe (左炎武), released on August 7th. 1938

Fung Ts Bing (方子平), Ching Ying Tsang (金銀政), and Yee Shun Tak (叶德德), these three persons

were deported to Wanchow, sailing on the s.s. Den.

Liams which left Shanghai 4 a.m. August 9th. 1938.

Tsai Sung San (蔡松山), released August 16th. 1938.

The following is a summary of men who are still at large and have been implicated by those arrested for participation in terrorist activities as follows:-

(1) Tsai Kung Yi (趙剛儀), head of an assassination group and who directed and instigated the crimes which they committed.

(2) Yuen Kiu Tai (王光才), participated in the attempted murder of Tin Chook Sang, 7.2.2.1000/20 Canton, and took possession from Alexander Road, 5.2.2.2.1000/20.

* See A. 9611 re murder of Dec. 1937

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- (3) Zao Soong Jao (趙松樞), wanted in connection with F.I.R.1400/38 Central, and F.I.R.2233/38 Louisa.
- (4) Lu Zung Lih (呂仁烈),
Tsu Tseng Ming (周振明),
Both wanted in connection with Louisa F.I.R. 2233/38.
- (5) Yung Kai Yuen (陳開元), aged 16, wanted in connection with Bubbling Well F.I.R.1564/38 and W.Hongkew Misc.No.223/38.
- (6) Li Tsung Kwai (李春輝), wanted in connection with throwing a bomb from Kansu Road (not reported).
- (7) Shing Yeung Soong (全榮生), alias Boo To Mei (杜志梅), took part in the attempt to bomb the Kantao Bund.
- (8) Izzy Soong (周楨), a/female,
Wong Chien King (王連明), young boy.
Both used by the gang on various occasions to carry firearms.

In addition to above mentioned several other names cropped up during investigations, but whether they took part in any crime could not be established.

C. K. Chow
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25-7-38 to 3-8-38

Please see below

Results from lengthy and persistent interrogation by detectives attached to Crime Branch C "8", of the fifteen persons now in custody suspected of being concerned in terroristic activities committed within the International Settlement, it has now definitely been established that six of the suspects are concerned in several bombing outrages, and murders of a political nature.

In order to clarify a complicated case it became necessary to re-number the suspects and place them in order of importance, so that the full facts will be better understood. The result of enquiries regarding the remaining nine persons will be recorded later.

The following is the order of the six men concerned.

- (1) **Wong Yee Sang (陈亚兴)**, 37, Banker, arrested at 11.15 p.m. 28/7/38 at room No. 14 House 14 Lane 888 Avenue Joffre.
- (2) **Wong Yee Sang (陈元良)**, alias **陈南光**, 35, Teacher, Communist, formerly President of No. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, arrested on 28/7/38 following having murdered the young man for (the) and attempted gun battle with pursuing police.
- (3) **Wong Yee Sang (陈元良)**, alias **陈南光**, 35, Teacher, Communist, formerly President of No. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, arrested on 28/7/38 following having murdered the young man for (the) and attempted gun battle with pursuing police.

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- (4) Wong To Koo (王子固), alias Wong King Ah (王明德), SS, native of Ningpo, 27, a/terrorist, last known resident at No. 278 Rue Eugene Bard, French Concession, arrested on 22-7-38 at No. 62 Route Vallon.
- (5) Tom San Kong (周守剛), alias Tom San (周守), SS, a/printer, native of Shanghai, resident at No. 62 Route Vallon, arrested at No. 62 Route Vallon on 22/7/38.
- (6) Tom Jung Poo (朱仲元), alias Tom Jung (朱兆安), SS, a/school teacher, residing at No. 21 Lau Poo Li, Rue de Marche, arrested at No. 62 Route Vallon on 22/7/38.

The 1st, named Sung Yeh Shing (陸亞興) self confessed deputy chief of the assassination group which group has now been broken up due to Police activity, first became interested in "Youth Groups" and other such organizations in 1937 following the occupation of Nanking by Japanese Forces. From then until the outbreak of the present Sino Japanese hostilities he continued to support similar movements prompted by a patriotic desire to save his country and promoting the political knowledge of the people for the same purpose. In 19th. July 1937 a Salvation Association was formed in Nanking and he became in charge of the General Secretary position. In 1938 he was dispatched to Shanghai in charge of a party sent to dig trenches and erect other defense works, after some time at Shanghai he went to Langkoo

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and received a period of military training.

In October he assisted the Nantao Police in the defence of the native city and finally upon the total withdrawal of all military units he escaped into the French Concession, but escaped from the Police enroute to the station. Following his escape from the French Police, his urge to continue anti-traiter movements increased and soon after, he acquired 3 machine gun mousar pistols for \$40.00 each, 1 revolver for \$50.00, 4 Browning pistols at \$30.00 each and 6 bombs which he hid in the Yeh Mei watch & clock shop situated at Rue du Weihwei, French Concession, and which weapons he intended to use at some later date to carry out his object, the removal of traitors. Shortly after purchasing the firearms he left for Hankow and continued his activities there. During January 1938 he returned to Shanghai with the object of Further promoting national salvation, but due to a note item he saw in a Japanese paper which gave an account of his arrival, he became alarmed and within three days returned to Hankow and organized an organization similar to the one here. This organization received a subsidy from the Government of \$100.00 per month.

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In April 1938 Sung Yah Shing was despatched to Shanghai in charge of the following men which were divided into four sections:-

1st. Section

Wong To Koo (王 子 周) (arrested)

Shen Vee Young (周 维 荣) (arrested)

Wong Huen Lai (王 光 才)

2nd. Section

Lee Soong Jap (赵 松 柏)

Lee Keng Lih (吕 仁 烈)

Tsun Tsung Ning (周 振 明)

3rd. Section

Kiang Kwai Sung (江 桂 生)

Sam Liang (赵 良) (arrested)

Tai Wo Yau (戴 志 福) (shot dead by Police)

Ching Tsung Soong (仝 荣 生) alias
Doo To Hui (杜 志 梅)

4th. Section

Tai Ping Yuen (戴 炳 元)

Li Tsung Hui (李 春 辉)

Hui Tsung Tsung (颜 振 邦)

For the express purpose of removing evidence.

The men upon arrival resided at various lodging houses in the French Concession, but always remained in contact with Sung, although they did not know his

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residence. Continually he ordered them to move from place to place in order to avoid suspicion. On or about May 20th. 1938, one Lee Kang Yi (趙剛儀), an active member of the Salvation Association arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong and took over command of the entire group which was then reorganized and divided into two squads, known as:- "Investigation Squad" and "Execution Squad" Sung was placed in charge of the Execution Squad which was to carry out the assassinations and bombings on information furnished by the Investigation Squad, who would also supply details of the intended victims movements. Following the formation of the two Squads several writers were marked by the Group for assassination. From time to time various new members were enlisted locally as follows:-

Tsun Sen Kung (周 子 剛) (arrested), former member of the Salvation Association.

Sung Kai Hwang (陸 南 克) (arrested) alias
Sung Ipoh Hing (陸 元 庚)

Sung Kai Yach (陸 南 元)

both of whom were later concerned in the murder of Huang Tsch Foo (黃 月 波) and were introduced to the Squad by Wang Sh Koo (王 子 剛)

Wang Shun Hing (王 健 明)

Li Tsung Hui (李 森 輝)

Tan Sang Foo (譚 仲 文)

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Regarding the assassination of Drung Yeeh Foo (鄭月波) on 22/7/38 at Jossfield Road subject of this P.I.R. Sung Yeh Shing fully admits that same was carried out under his instigation and direction. He states that on about July 17th, 1938 his chief Zee Keng Yi (趙剛義) informed him that Drung Yeeh Foo was a traitor and must be assassinated, he also received a detailed description of the intended victim and his daily movements.

Sung then passed the information to Tsou Sen Kong (arrested) who at Sung's request in turn passed same information to Sung Kai Hyung (陈开光) alias Sung Hyem Liang (陈元良) (arrested) and his young brother Sung Kai Yuen (陈开元) who had been selected to do the assassination. On 21-7-38 Sung Yeh Shing sent one Ts. Hyung Foo (arrested) to the Yeh Mei Clock Shop to fetch two pistols which he handed to the two brothers in the Ho He Lok Park, French Concession. Sung Kai Hyung arrested at the same corroborates the confession made by Sung Yeh Shing and adds that after receiving instructions that he had been selected for the assassination, and written details of the victims movements from Sung Yeh Shing through Tsou Sen Kong, he commenced to watch the movements of Drung Yeeh Foo. On the morning of 22th. July 1938 they followed him

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from his home to the Hardeen Building wherein he was employed.

Again on the evening of the July 20th. 1938 they followed the victim from Hardeen Building to his home. On the morning of 20th. July the two assassins this time both armed proceeded to Jessfield Road to carry out the murder, but after waiting some time the victim failed to put in an appearance and they returned to the French Concession. Again on the morning of the 21-7-38 they attended but were unsuccessful the victim again did not arrive.

On the morning of the 22/7/38 both assassins at 9 a.m. took up a position at the corner of Avenue and Jessfield Roads one on either side of the roadway. At about 9.15 a.m. the victim walked past and they at once followed him for a few paces and then from a distance of about five yards Sung Kai Hwang opened fire and shot him twice in the back and then dropped.

The chase and subsequent arrest of this assassin by P.S. Siger are fully recorded on Diary I. Sung Kai Hwang immediately dropped when the shooting started and returned to No. 275 Rue Eugene Iord, where he hid his pistol and ammunition, and which was subsequently seized by Police on that address.

Then Rue Hwang contributed the aforementioned details regarding the latter he recovered from Sung Kai

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Shing to Zung Kai Kwang and Zung Kai Yuen, and further admits that he knew the contents of same. Tzu Zung Foo also admits that acting on the instructions of Sung Yeh Shing, he carried the two pistols used in the commission of the crime, from the "Yeh Mei" Clock Shop, Rue du Wellwei to the Ku Ka Zah Park, French Concession where they were handed over to the assassins.

In support of the written statements made by the persons concerned, the following evidence is also available:-

1. Statement of P.S. Higer who was attracted to the scene by the sound of shooting, and of seeing Lung Hyeu Liang decamping from the scene. Of the chase and subsequent exchange of shots, and the arrest of the assassin.
2. Statement of C.P.S. 8888 who also exchanged shots with Lung Hyeu Liang.
3. The statement of Mre. Kock who after the arrest of Lung Hyeu Liang identified him in Rabbling Well Station as the man he had seen shoot the victim.
4. The recovery of one "Luger" pistol No. 8888 which was obtained by Lung, later identified by Sung Yeh Shing, and Sun Sung Tze.

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5. Two cartridge cases found near the body of the victim ascertained to have been fired by pistol No. 7388.
6. A doctor's certificate certifying the death of Huang Yeh Foo.
7. The recovery of a pistol No. 870-461, and ammunition at No. 878 Rue Eugene Ford. Identified by Sung Yeh Shing and Tsa Lung Foo.
8. The recovery of a letter at No. 878 Rue Eugene Ford, giving a description of the victim and his movements, which was identified by Tsaun Iou Kung, as the one he delivered to them.

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* Attempted Assassination of Yin Shueh Sung (王 菊 强)
Recovery of a Russian body sword vice Control
SHANGHAI POLICE 1938/38

On or about June 8th, 1938 Sung Yeh Shing received information from Lee Kung Yi that one Yin Shueh Sung was a traitor and was to be assassinated, also accompanying the order were details of the intended victims movements.

Sung at once made preparation and selected the first section of his usual conspirators:-

1. Tsaun Yung (王 菊 强) (王 菊 强)
2. Wang Hsun Tai (王 兆 才)

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3. Tai Tse Yee (戴志禧)

to carry out the assassination.

On the morning of 8th. June 1938 Sung Yah Shing removed one revolver and one pistol from the Yah Mei Watch Shop, See Ah Waiwai, and handed them over to Tsau Yang and Tsau Yee Yee, who were shown a photograph of the intended victim, and further instructed that he should be shot from behind as he was about to board his motor car No. 3533 on the Road near the Insane Building.

The way of escape was also considered which was to be via Jinhoo Road.

On the 9th. June, Sung and his selected assassins proceeded to Jinhoo Road and the Road and made a general survey of the place where the assassination had been arranged to take place, after which he ordered his men to do the shooting on the following morning (10th. June) and they were especially warned that in the event of any of the party being arrested they must on no account return to their residences, then at the Volcan Lodging House, Rue Volcan, but were to meet him on Avenue Jeffre opposite the Porto Theatre between 6 p.m. & 7 p.m. same day and report the results.

What took place at the time of the shooting are not known to Sung Yah Shing since he did not take an

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active part, but at the time was standing on the Road and Henking Roads corner and directly the shooting commenced, he decamped and returned to the French Concession.

At 2 p.m. the same day he encountered one Lee Seong Joo (趙松樵) whom he had posted nearby at the scene for the purpose of keeping observation, in order that he could learn the results as quickly as possible.

As is recorded in the initial diary of General F.I.R. 1400/38. Tai Tse Hae (戴志海) was shot dead and Tsou Yee Young was arrested. Wong Kuen Zai eventually returned to the French Concession and reported the details to Sung Yeh Shing. The present whereabouts of Wong Kuen Zai is not known, but it is believed that he has returned to Hankow.

On 2/8/38 Tsou Ying (周英) was removed from Ward Road Jail to Police Headquarters where he was confronted with the other members of the gang now in custody. He at once identified all of them except Sung Hui Hwang alias Sung Hyeu Liang and Tsou See Hong. The fact that he did not identify them was not in contradiction with the statement they and Sung Yeh Shing made when Tsou Ying did not join the gang until late, or after Tsou Ying had been arrested. Tsou also

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immediately identified Sung Yah Shing as the person who instigated him to commit the crime and supplied the two pistols used in the commission of same.

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Assassination of Hung Ah Kye (鄧叔介), alias
Hung Ah Kye (鄧少平), and wounding of one
Hung Ah Kye (方至根) at No. 51 Lloyd Road,
Lung F.I.R. 222/222.

Sung Yah Shing further confessed to having instigated this crime and supplied pistols for same. He stated that on 17-8-38 his leader Lee Kong Yi (趙國祥) passed the information to him that a lawyer Woo Ping Tat (伍平一), alias Woo Hung Yee (伍濟亨), residing at No. 51 Lloyd Road was a traitor and must be shot.

Sung assigned Lee Soong Joo, Lu Fung Lih, and Tsui Tsung King, members of the Red. section to make the necessary enquiries regarding the intended victim which when completed they passed to him (Sung).

Sung then instructed Lee Soong Joo to tie a white handkerchief around his wrist and proceed to No. 51 Lloyd Road where he would receive the pistols. Sung later made arrangements with one Wan Chun (周坤) to take the two pistols from the Yeh Hai watch shop, No. 51 Lloyd Road and hand them to him, and then he instructed his selected men to have the work done within

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three days. They intimated that they intended to do it on 24-6-38. Sung Yah Shing was not present at the scene of the shooting, but later in the evening when visiting the home of the three men whom he had detailed for assassinating the lawyer, he learned from them that they had been to the office of Woo Ping Yat, 81 Lloyd Road, but had blundered and shot the wrong man, furthermore they had discarded their arms without any necessity.

The following day (25-7-38) the three assassins were sent back to Kowloon to be punished.

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Bombings in Central District on July 7th, 1938
vide Central Misc. No. 675/38.

Sung Yah Shing further admitted that he directed and supplied bombs which were thrown in various parts of the International Settlement on July 7th, 1938. He claims that about the end of June 1938 his chief See Kong Yi instructed him to arrange for a demonstration to take place on July 7th, 1938 the anniversary of the "Lanchow Incident".

After some discussion it was finally decided that bomb throwing should take place since he had already six bombs hidden in the Yeh Mei Clock Shop, No. 44 Wellwood, therefore he made preparations and sent one

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On 6-7-38 Sung Yeh Shing sent instructions to his squad by Tseu Seu Kong, that the bomb throwing was to be carried out early a.m. 7-7-38.

In connection with the Central bombings Sung Yeh Shing selected the following members of his squad to carry them out:-

1. Zung Kai Kwang (陳開光) to throw his bomb at any Japanese in the vicinity of Szechuen and Jinkoo Roads.

2. Wong Ts Koo (王子固) to bomb the Floating Restaurant, Peking Road Jetty.

Zung Kai Kwang who only joined this terrorist gang at the beginning of July 1938, through the introduction of Zen Liang admitted that he threw the bomb at Lane 120 Jinkoo Road, and related the following details:-

Having been selected by Sung Yeh Shing he was taken by Zen Liang to the Ku Is Ish Park, French Concession at about 6 p.m. July 6th. 1938, where Sung who was in possession of a bomb demonstrated to him how it should be thrown, after which he was ordered to proceed at about 8 a.m. 7th. July 1938 to the corner of Jinkoo and Szechuen Roads and there hurl the missile at any Japanese who should pass.

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Having received these instructions, Sung Yeh Shing gave him \$10.00 to defray expenses. Zung then proceeded to Jinkoo Road and made observations of the locality and noted means of escape.

Meanwhile Sung had sent the bomb to his home then at the Bah Woe lodging house, Rue Auguste Boppe.

At 4.30 a.m. 7th. July 1938 Zung Kwi Kwang took the bomb placed same in a shoe box and travelling by ricksha proceeded to the appointed place.

At about 5 a.m. whilst waiting he heard an explosion and saw one of his group, Wong To Kee (arrested riding a bicycle toward him, knowing that Wong had been on a similar mission, and observing that he appeared to be in danger, Zung did not wait further but hurled the bomb into the nearest alleyway which incidently was No.130 Jinkoo Road. He then decamped via various roads to the French Concession and removed his belongings to a new address.

Flooding Restaurant, Fooking Road, headed by
Wong To Kee.

Sung Yeh Shing admitted that he selected Wong To Kee (arrested) to head the Flooding Restaurant, Fooking Road (sic) and that he sent the bomb to him by the boy Wong Chin Hing (王連明) some being handed over in the Yu Yu Hut Shop, French Concession.

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Wong Ts Koo corroborates Sung's statement and related the following particulars of how he carried out the bombing.

After being selected to throw bombs he received orders from Sung to be at the Ku La Zah Park, French Concession at 6 p.m. 6-7-38, he kept the appointment and met Wong Chin King who gave him one bomb. This he kept at his home then at the Dah Hwa lodging house, Rue Auguste Boppe until about 6.30 a.m. 7-7-38 when he hired a bicycle from a nearby shop and dressed in blue engineering clothing he rode to the Peking Road jetty, placed his bicycle near the Bund Garden wall and mingled with the crowd for a time awaiting a favourable opportunity to hurl the missile.

At about 6.05 a.m. he took up a position near to the gang-way and then hurled the bomb in the direction of the restaurant, after which he mounted his bicycle and rode away via Jinkes Road where he passed Sung Kai Kwong, thence to a tea-shop at Pak Siem Jee, French Concession where he had been ordered to return to report the results of his mission. At this tea-shop Sung Yeh Shing and other members of the group were awaiting him and after reporting he removed his residence to another lodging house on Rue Auguste Boppe. Wong Ts Koo denies having been concerned in

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any other bombings or assassinations, but it is strongly suspected that the bomb thrown at the Yokohama Specie Bank was also the work of Wong, in view of the fact that in the statement made by Zung Kai Kwang he avers that upon hearing an explosion on the Bund in the locality of the above bank he saw Wong Ts Koo ($\overline{F} \approx \overline{17}$) decamping.

The suspicion that this bomb was thrown by Wong Ts Koo is further strengthened by the statement of S.P.C. 144 who was on duty nearby.

Bombs thrown at Japanese troops from Alabaster Road, West Hongkew Miss. No. 285/38.

In connection with this case Sung Yah Shing admitted that he instigated and supplied bombs for this offence.

He added that he selected two men of his squad named:-

Wong Kwan Tai, aged 16 and Zung Kai Yuen (both not yet arrested),

to proceed to the above location and hurl the bomb at the Japanese sentry from the Settlement road. How the men proceeded to the appointed place is not known to Sung, but in support of his confession, Nyl Ah Mei ($\overline{18} \overline{17} \overline{18}$) who was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in this crime and later released

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due to lack of sufficient evidence, was called to this station and identified one Zung Kai Kwang as the brother of the man Zung for whom he hired the cycles one of which was found at the scene by Police. Nyi Ah Kei is in no way implicated in this case, but appears to have been the victim of circumstances.

Bomb thrown into Japanese occupied territory
from Kansu Road (Not reported).

Sung Yeh Shing further admitted that he ordered Zou Liang (arrested) and one Lee Tsung Hwei (not arrested) to throw a bomb at Japanese sentries on the West Hongkew Boundary during the early morning of 7-7-38. He further added that he armed Lee with a bomb and Zou Liang with a mouser pistol to be used in the event of being chased.

In support of this admission Zou Liang gave details of how on the evening of the 6-7-38 Tseu Seu Keng (in custody) informed him on behalf of Sung Yeh Shing to go to the Ku Ks Zah Park, French Concession between 7 and 8 p.m. the same day.

Zou Liang kept the appointment and met Sung who gave him a mouser pistol, and instructions to accompany Lee Tsung Hwei a.m. 7-7-38. Next morning Lee armed with a bomb and Zou Liang with the pistol proceeded to Haining Road travelling in rickshas arriving

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at about 5.55 a.m.

At about 6 a.m. they edged their way to the boundary and then Lee flung the bomb into a house on the boundary wherein were billeted Japanese sentries, they both then hurriedly left the scene, ran to North Chakiang Road where they engaged rickshas and returned to a tea-shop situated at Foh Sien Jao, French Concession where Sung Yeh Shing was waiting to hear the result of their mission, the pistol was also returned to Sung whilst in this tea-shop.

It is probable that this bomb did not explode since no report of the occurrence was received by the S.M. Police, but in support of his statement Zen Liang led D.S. Bradley to the scene and pointed out the place where it was thrown, which is No. 1080 Main-ing Road, wherein Japanese troops are billeted. Sung Yeh Shing further admitted that it was he who supplied Kiang Hwei Sung with a bomb which was to be thrown on to the ~~main~~ road 7-7-38. This person was arrested by the French Police 7-7-38 whilst enroute to the appointed place. (Please see C. 1 Misc. File No. 1084/38). Sung also added that Kiang was being protected by one Shing Tsung Sung who was armed with a pistol.

attached
Prior to the ~~detention~~ of Yih Chueh Sung on 10-6-38, Sung Yeh Shing received instructions from

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Zao Kong Yi to check the movements of one Chang Siao Ling (張肅林) who was believed to be a traitor. Chang at this time was living at Rue Wagner.

Sung assigned his 3rd. Section to do the work which then was made up of the following men:-

Tai Tsai Yue (戴志裕)
Zau Liang (趙良)
Kiang Kwei Sung (江桂生)

These men commenced to check on the intended victim, but apparently they failed to keep the nature of their work a secret and as a result it failed.

Sung Yeh Shing has been interrogated regarding other assassinations and bombings, but he denies any connection or knowledge of same, adding that he believed other groups were also operating in Shanghai.

Amongst the seizures made at the home of Sung at No. 14 Lane 833 Avenue Jeffre was a pencil drawn map which indicates the locality where Chen Tuh Ming (陳德明) was murdered (Lr 24 F.I.R. 2282/38). Sung disclaims ownership of the map stating that it must have been left by his chief Zao Kong Yi. This map appears to suggest that Chen Tuh Ming was also assassinated by this group.

See Sung Pao (孫仲文) did not take part at the scene of any of the assassinations and bombings

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as far as can be ascertained, but appears to have been utilized in carrying firearms for the gang, and on the morning of the 7-7-38 was engaged in distributing anti-Japanese pamphlets.

Tan See Kong (周 幸剛) likewise did not attend the scenes of the many crimes committed, but was maintained by Sung Yeh Shing, as a clerk and a liaison between him and members of the group, sending messages, receiving reports of the results of the missions which members had been sent out to fulfill, and other similar work. At times he was also used to carry firearms.

He himself admits that he did do this work and Sung Yeh Shing also corroborates same. Further corroboration of his is found amongst the documents seized at his place of residence No. 68 Route Valien, such as names of members and their place of abode.

A further document gives details of communications and movements which the group were to strictly observe, as hereunder:

Other Character "Lih" No. 1 re Communication and Movement.

(A) Communication:-

1. Members responsible for maintaining communication between the sections and this office should observe certain secret signs, such as making some marks on the wrist between them. These signs are not to be made known to any one.

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2. All documents are to be carefully sealed. They are to be personally handed by the communication agents to the responsible officers of the sections. In case the responsible officer of a section is absent when the communication agent visits him, the communication agent is not allowed to leave any message with any other person unless with previous notice from the responsible officer of the section.
3. Neither the senior organ nor the members will be allowed to tell the communication agents anything regarding the contents of the messages which the agents transmit on their behalf. A very urgent message may be marked with three interlocked "O's"; urgent, by two interlocked "O's" and ordinary one by one "O".
4. All documents should not be made in official form. They should be written in the form of friendly letters.
5. It is preferable that reports be written about 30 or 40 minutes before they are handed to the communication agents. It is inadvisable to write a report too early. The person on receiving the report should take down the contents in brief notes and then destroy it by fire, not by merely tearing it into pieces, the latter method being inadvisable.

(B) Movement:-

1. No matter in what kind of difficult circumstances, members are required to observe strictly their appointments of meeting.
2. Around the hour the responsible officer of a section appoints for meeting a communication agent, no guests are allowed to remain in his room in order to avoid leakage of information.
3. The communication agents when visiting the section members should perform themselves like friends to the members and under no circumstance that they are allowed to

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behave as visiting the members on some serious affairs.

4. Members of one section are not allowed to communicate with those of another section unless with approval from the senior organ. Members of one section are strictly prohibited from informing those of other sections what they have done.

Remarks:-

Members all know the above rules well. Any one who fails to observe any of these rules is liable to severe punishment.

Regarding the acquisition of the bombs and fire-arms used in the commission of the many crimes perpetrated by the gang, Sung Yeh Shing claims that they were all sold to him by one Ping Feh Ching (平福昌), a former friend, and member of the Kiangsu and Chekiang Special Service Regiment, whom he had first met when undergoing military training in that unit at Lungwa. Ping Feh Ching he also took part in the defence of Nantoo and finally entered the French Concession when the city was captured by the Japanese Forces. Sung further claims that when Ping knew of his (Sung's) intention to carry on anti-traitor movements here in Shanghai, he obtained the weapons from all members of the 8th. Battalion of the Chekiang and Kiangsu Special Service Units who had also entered the Concession with them following the retreat from Nantoo. Ping Feh Ching

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is at present believed to be serving with the Chinese Military somewhere in Changsha, Henan.

Sung avers that he never had any further supplies of arms etc. from Hankow or any other source, but there appears to be no doubt that the group was being financed by the Hankow Government through the Salvation Association.

The Yeh Mei watch and clock shop, Rue du Weikwei was formerly owned by Sung Yeh Shing which explains how he came to use the place for hiding his firearms therein.

Regarding the remaining nine suspects who were rounded up at various addresses in the Concession, enquiries have failed to show that any are connected with this or any other terrorist group.

The female Wong Ah Ghuen (王阿娟) who was arrested at No. 276 Rue Eugene Bard wherein a pistol was seized appears to have been the victim of circumstances, she does not deny that she lived with Wong Ts Koo at various lodging houses, but she does deny knowing of his connections with the terrorist group. Wong too also avers that she was ignorant of his work.

The fact that she only removed to 276 Rue Eugene Bard a few hours before she was arrested is borne out

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by Zau Liang and Wang Ts Koo. Regarding the pistol being found in the room, she explains that at about 10 a.m. 22/7/38 Chung Kai Yuen, who it will be recalled went to the murder of Chung Yoch Poo on Jessfield Road, returned to No.276 Rue Eugene Bard and ordered her to wait outside. This appears to have been when the pistol was placed in the room, moreover Zung, Yeh Shing has identified the pistol as the same one given to Zung Kai Yuen.

Several addresses in the French Concession where she formerly was employed have been visited and her statements have been corroborated.

Siao Woo Toong (蕭 胡 夫), alias
Siau Poo Poo (蕭 波 夫)

arrested at 82 Route Vallon has also ascertained to have had no connection with this gang, and none of the men identified him.

Lieu Sung Ding (劉 松 平) and
Poo Yien Woo (左 友 武)

arrested at No.15 Pau Yue Li, Rue Hue were definitely established to be in no way involved with this gang, although at first it was believed that they may have been concerned in the assassination on Sinse Road (Sinse P.I.R.1498/38), however enquiries failed to connect them with any case.

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Faung Ts Bing (方子平)

arrested at No. 62 Route Vallon 23-7-38, no evidence has been secured to show that this person is in any way connected with terroristic activities.

Zung Shing An (陈兴安)

arrested at 1285 Avenue Edward VII 23/7/38. This person is obviously a victim of circumstances and has no connections with the terrorist gang.

He admitted that he formerly worked with Wong Ts Koo in Pootung prior to the outbreak of hostilities and that the only connection he has had with him since was when Wong asked him to allow him to use his address for receiving letters.

Only one letter arrived for Wong c/o him (Zung Shing An) and it was this letter found in possession of Wong which led to his arrest.

Enquiries amongst his friends, work mates and of his employer show that he is a respectable person.

This man was released on 28-7-38.

Ching Ying Tung (陈英东) and
Yee Tung Man (叶松山)

both of whom were arrested at 62 Route Vallon 23/7/38 have also no connection with the gang and the fact of their visit to this place has been verified beyond doubt.

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Woo Shiun Tuh (吳仕德)

arrested at 62 Route Vallon 23-7-38.

This suspect has been interrogated regarding the object of his visit to the premises, and the explanation given has been verified and no evidence has been secured to show that he is in any way concerned in terroristic activities.

At 3 p.m. 27-7-38 an identification parade was held at Headquarters and all witnesses of recent bombings and assassinations were present, no identifications were effected. With the exception of Zung Shing An (陳安生) all the gang and suspects are still being held in custody.

Inquiries proceeding.

C. L. H. A. W.
S.S. 111

Sung Yeh Shing (孙世英)

Hankow

D.S.I. Oighton

Police Hqrs.

24/7/38

D.S.I. Line Chung-shien

My name is Sung Yeh Shing (孙世英) alias Yeh Tsung Shing (于重人), alias Yeh Shing (于光). I am 27 years old, single, unemployed. I have no permanent address in Shanghai.

My mother is a native of Chinkiang. She has never resided in Shanghai.

My father who died in 1934, was prior to his death was engaged in piece goods trade in Shanghai, Chinkiang, and Hankow. He visited Shanghai only at intervals but never remained permanently resident.

I was born in the city of Chinkiang in the province of Kiangsu on the 20th January, 1911. At the age of 6 or 7 years I went to study at the 1st Primary School, Chinkiang, and remained there until I had attained the age of 11 years. I then went to Hankow where I studied under a private tutor named Sung Sh Shih (孙世锡) for three years. At the age of 14 years I came to Shanghai with my father and lived with an aunt who was then living at the corner of Bubbling Well and Eastern Road. This house has since been demolished. At this time I joined the Wang Wei Primary School, Anson Road, where I studied for 6 months. I then went to Hankow for 1 year, where I studied at the Shing Sung (申光) Middle School. Returning to Shanghai my father put me into the shop of a friend to learn the watch trade. During this time I studied at the Bubbling Well Supplementary Evening School. Four years later I completed my apprenticeship and opened a watch shop named Shing Shing (世英) at Nan Suihoo.

In September 1931 when the Japanese captured Mukden, I closed my shop and joined the Shanghai Citizens' Volunteer Corps with a view to serving my country in a more beneficial manner.

This Corps was in charge of Wang Ping Han (王平漢), a lawyer, its headquarters being established on the 2nd floor of the Tseng Dah Silk and Satin Shop, Foochow Road and Fokien Road corner. There were altogether 500 persons in this Corps.

In the middle of October, 1931, all the members of the Corps, including myself, were sent to undergo military training in the public recreation ground on Dah Chih Road, Kuntze.

On January 28, 1932, the Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out in Shanghai. Approximately 200 of the members of the Corps pledged their willingness of participating in the war and were transported on about January 30 to Foonan under the command of Wang Ping Han, I being then a section commander. On arriving at Foonan we were drafted into the 120th Brigade of the Chinese Army under the command of Gen. Chang Tsoo Wen (常佐文). We, the volunteer corps members, assisted the army in defending the area and fought once against the Japanese. In the attack about 20 of our colleagues were killed.

In March, 1932, we, in accordance with the instructions from Gen. Chang Tsoo Wen, withdrew to Shanghai, and soon afterwards an armistice was concluded between Japan and China.

While in Shanghai we underwent further and more rigid military training. In May or June, 1932, the 12th Route Army to which the volunteer corps was attached, was transferred

to Peking by order of Gen. Chiang Kai Shek, and the Corps was disbanded. I returned to Shanghai and organized a ^{互助} Otum Yih (Mutual Benefit) Society in Rue Palikno (No. not remembered) with a view to promoting the political knowledge of the members. The Society had about 50 members consisting of persons of various walks of life. However, owing to financial difficulties, the Society closed at the beginning of 1933, when I established a ^新 ^豐 Hsin Shing Exchange Shop at the corner of Rue Huard and Rue des Beaux Arts with a capital of about \$2,000.00 which I obtained from my mother then residing in Hankow. My family owns estate property in Hankow valued at approximately \$25,000.00.

While I was conducting my shop, some of the former members of the Shanghai Citizens' Volunteer Corps, including Liang Tung Fang (梁桐芳) and Tsai Wei Fang (蔡維芳), organized "anti-Japanese societies" in Shanghai. Apparently these societies had for their aim the salvation of the nation but actually they were utilized by Liang Tung Fang, Tsai Wei Fang, and others as a means to extort money from certain merchants who were dealing in Japanese goods for the maintenance of their livelihood. I despised them and did not participate in the alleged anti-Japanese activities.

In Summer 1933, I closed my shop owing to business depression and went to live with my friend, Wang Tung Heng (王正衡), a student of the Hanyang College, (at present in Hankow), at the Peking Embassy House, Rue Auguste Bernier. I do not remember the number of the room. Owing to my

ill health, I rarely came out of the lodging house.

At the end of November, 1933, I received an express letter from my mother in Hankow to the effect that my father was very ill. I immediately left Shanghai for Hankow by a steamer (name forgotten) of the San Peh Steamship Company. My father died one day before I arrived at Hankow.

In January 1934, I came to Shanghai by a steamer (name not remembered) of the San Peh Steamship Company. On arriving here I, with the assistance of my friends, Tung King Yuen (唐可遠), and Li Ts Hsing (李之興), established the "Tah Mei Watch & Clock Shop" (德美) at corner of Rue de Consolat and Rue Faidherbe and a branch shop at 1436 Bubbling Well Road. Tung King Yuen was formerly an officer of the Chung Hwa Bank Company while Li Ts Hsing (李之興) was a student of the Nanyang College. The latter is a native of Peiping and his family is quite wealthy. I don't know their present whereabouts. In evening I studied in the Liang Kai Supplementary School (梁啟超), Sentimental Building, Wuking Road.

In October, 1934, I removed my shop from corner of Rue de Consolat and Rue Faidherbe to 227 Rue de Wailu.

Between January 1934 and August 1936 I, owing to ill-health, remained inactive.

In September, 1934, I together with Chiang Ching Lung (蔣經國), owner-manager of the Chung An Cigarette Factory on Rue Consolat, and Wang Hing Hui (汪行海), a student, formed an "Ta Ching (Long Street) League" (大興) with

offices at No. 18 Kung Yih Lo (公德里), Kailun Road, Chungai, with the object of promoting the political knowledge of the people and uniting them in furthering national salvation activities. The organization had approximately 30 members most of whom were labourers. They, however, did not carry out any activities but were in October the same year (1936) reorganized to be a section of the "Special Movement Corps" formed under the auspices of the following persons:-

Wang Ping Han (王樹南), a lawyer and co-commander of the Shanghai Citizens' Volunteer Corps.

Lee Ching De (陸家士), Standing Committee member of the Shanghai Executive Headquarters.

Young () (name unknown), Chief of Staff of the Shanghai-Feeling Garrison Commander's Headquarters.

This Corps had altogether 30 sections of from 30 to 40 members each and I was appointed in charge of the section which was formed by the members of the "Yi Shing League." The Headquarters of the Corps was established in the East Harbin Road Building opposite the "Shell World Amusement Resort," City.

In January, 1937, some 120 members of the Corps were given military training at a piece of vacant ground in Joo In Loong and at the same time they were given a series of lectures on the political situation of the country. These members, on completing the military training course, would be assigned to collect new members and organize them into sub-sections. All the members of the Corps would be sent to

to Chapei and Hongkew and eastern areas of the Settlement, and would be ordered to attack the Japanese from the rear at the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai which was then considered as inevitable.

Before the military training started members were told by the promoters of the Corps that they would be supplied with rifles, hand-grenades and other weapons but the promise was not kept. The members gradually withdrew from participating in the drill and until the beginning of February when the training came to an end there were only 80 men present as compared with 150 at the beginning of January. It was a failure and this Corps was disbanded.

At the end of February or the beginning of March, 1937, 10 persons, including Loh Ching Da (陸京士), a member of the Shanghai Communist Headquarters, Wang Ping Han, a lawyer, Woo Han Wang (吳學文), a journalist, Doo Zou Yuen (杜若元), a journalist, Tsang Tsun (張尊), a student of the Chinese University, and myself, organized a "Society to Promote the Offering of Iron and Steel to the Government" with offices in the Coal Merchants Guild, then situated at Ningpo Road. This Society, however, was not very active, but its formation had the effect of prompting people of other localities to form similar organizations.

Between March and June, 1937, I stayed at my shop without undertaking any activities.

On July 7, 1937, the Chinese and Japanese forces clashed at Lukuchiao. I, See Keng Yi (趙國儀) and Liang Tsung

Fang, decided to organize a "Chinese Youths' National Salvation Association." I sold my two shops at Rue du Weiwei and Bubbling Well Road respectively to one named Yang Han Zung (楊漢宗), who was formerly my tutor for some \$1,000 and used same to finance the proposed association.

On July 8 or 9, 1937, we established a preparatory office in the Tai Woe Bank Building, Hanking Road, but on 11/7/37, we removed to Kuan Ti Miao, Old West Gate, Nanking. On July 18, 1937, the Chinese Youths' National Salvation Association was formally inaugurated at Kuan Ti Miao. It had a total membership of some 1,000 persons consisting of chiefly students and laborers who had come to the Association in answering to advertisements published by the organization in newspapers calling for members.

Hereunder is a list of the personnel of the organization:

Chief:	Sue Kang Yi (趙明猷)
Vice Chief:	Liang Yang Yang (梁相芳)
Executive Dept.	Sung Yeh Shing (孫業生)
a) Military Section:	Sue Shue Chai (徐國璋)
b) Special Service Section (entertainment section):	Sung Yeh Shing
c) Propaganda Section:	None yet established.
General Affairs Department:	Liang Yang Yang
Training Dept.:	Wu Shue Chai (吳又生)

- a) Organization Section: Liang Wei Liang (林惠亮)
- b) Education Section: Liang Wei Liang (梁惠林)
- c) First-aid Section: Sung Chia Young (孙家庸)
- d) Propaganda Section: Sung Chuanh (孙宽)

The first 10 days following the inauguration of the Association we were busy in forming the departments and sections and in enlisting members.

On or about July 21, 1937, approximately 200 members of the Association were dispatched to Nanxiang to assist the Chinese forces in that area under the command of Gen. Chang Chi Chung to dig trenches and erect defense works. I was appointed by the Association in charge of this Corps. We carried out the aforementioned work in and around Nanxiang for about one month (21/7/37 - 21/8/37). We were supplied with food by the Army but received no pay. After the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai (August 13, 1937) we had to do our work in the night owing to the frequent bombing of the area by Japanese aeroplanes ^{during the day}.

The following persons who recently conducted assassination and bomb-throwing in Shanghai under me also participated in the erection of defense works on behalf of the Chinese Army:-

1. Hsu Hing alias Hsu Yee Young, who was connected with the attempted murder of Mr. Chank Sang and sentenced to 21 years imprisonment.
2. Wong Kwong Tai (王克才), connected with the same attempted murder case, not in custody.

3. Kiang Kwei Sung (江桂生), alias Kiang Hui Chu (江海秋), who was arrested by the French Police on 7/4/38 for being in possession of a bomb.
4. Tseu Sen Kong (周子刚), arrested at 62 Route Vallon on 22/7/38.
5. Wong Tse Eue (王子国), arrested on 23/7/38 at 62 Route Vallon.
6. Chung Tsong Sung (冷崇生), alias Doo Tse Hui (杜志辉), not in custody.

While I was in Nanxiang in charge of the Corps in erecting the defense works, other members of the Association were engaged in conducting propaganda in Kanton as well as in various other places along the S.H.R. and S.H.N.R. and in organizing first aid corps to transport wounded soldiers from the fronts to the hospitals in the foreign concessions.

On completing our work in Nanxiang I, together with my comrades whose number had then been decreased from 200 to 150 (50 of them being suffering from sick) were transferred to Longkou and reorganized to be the 3rd Company, 7th Battalion 3rd Regiment of the Kiangsu-Shanghai Special Service Corps, the Regiment in question being in charge of Chu Hsueh Shu (朱学书), a prominent figure in the local labour circles before the withdrawal of Chinese soldiers from Shanghai area.

At this time, Hsu Kung Yi came to join us and he was appointed commander of the 3rd Company, while I was in charge of the 1st Section of the same unit. The Company was divided into three sections of 45 men each.

In Shanghai, the members of our company were militarily trained, and were armed with rifles, pistols and hand-grenades. By the end of September, 1937, we were transferred to the Tung Yah Physical Culture School, Leo Pan Road, Hantao, and assigned to garrison the area surrounding Fah Tung Kwan, West Gate, where the "Martial Law Commander's Headquarters" was located. At the same time we, members of the 3rd Company, were empowered to take whatever effective measures we like to suppress traitors.

Numerous persons, who had been arrested by us as well as other police and military units at various districts in Shanghai and its suburbs for perpetrating traitorous acts were tried by a military court established in Fah Tung Kwan and were executed when they were found guilty.

At the end of October, we were dispatched to station at Hantao Dam assisting the Police Reserve Unit in defending the area from possible attack by the Japanese from the Whangpoo. Several attempts were made by the Japanese at the beginning of November, 1937 to land troops at Hantao Dam by small motor boats but were frustrated by the defense units.

When the Chinese troops fell back from Shanghai to Fah Sing Hing, the situation in Hantao became extremely tense but we decided to fight to the bitter end.

In the night of November 11, 1937, the Police Reserve Unit, who had us in defending Hantao, suddenly withdrew into the French Concession thereby throwing the whole of Hantao into a chaotic state. We started our best to stem the retreat

but without avail, and by 11 p.m. the same night we also surrendered our arms to the French Military forces at the Boundary and entered the French Concession through a small iron gate at the south end of Boulevard de Montigny.

Zao Kong Yi, Wong Kwang Zai, Chiang Ching Zung, Ping Foh Cheng (平福昌), Li Tung Hwei, myself, and several others made good our escape from the custody of the French Police on our way to the French Police Station.

I went to live in a room on the 7th floor of the Yangtze Hotel, Yamen Road, for four or five days and then removed to the Woo Kung Hotel, corner of Foochow and Fokien Roads where I stayed in a room on the 3rd floor for three days. I do not remember the numbers of the rooms in these two hotels where I had stayed.

When I left the Woo Kung Hotel, I engaged a small room in the Si Zung Lodging House on Yu Yu Ching Road. At this time, Chiang Ching Zung, Wong Kwang Zai, Ping Foh Cheng, and Li Tung Hwei were living in a room in house 21 in an alleyway (name not remembered) at the corner of Rue Batard and Rue Petiot. I do not know where Zao Kong Yi lived then but he came to visit us at my lodging house at intervals.

In the meantime, I intended to continue to carry out anti-traitor activities in Shanghai. When Ping Foh Cheng, one of the members of the Red Society, and a fairly well known Chinese boxer in Shanghai, came to know my ambition, he presented me with six bullets, and also purchased for me a machine gun number pistols at \$10.00 each

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1 revolver for \$30.00

4 Browning automatic pistols at \$30.00 each.

Ping told me that he had bought these from ex-members of the 8th Battalion of the Kiangsu-Chokiang Special Service Corps but I do not know them. Ping Foh Chong is at present in Changsha, Hunan, serving in the Chinese Military. When I obtained these firearms, I concealed all of them in an attic in the Yeh Mei Watch & Clock Shop on Rue du Wafrei.

My plan to further the anti-traitor movement in Shanghai, however, met with setbacks owing to lack ^{of} funds. In the meantime, information was received to the effect that the Japanese were endeavouring to arrest all the persons who had participated in the Chinese Special Service Corps, therefore, on December 16, 1937, Lee Kong Yi, Chiang Ching Lung, Lee Hsu Chi, Hui Su Cheng (H18) and myself left Shanghai by a.s. "Fah Ping" for Hongkong and thence by train to Kungchow. Prior to my departure for Kungchow, I learned that some 30 of my comrades who had been released from imprisonment by the French Police were accommodated in the Hong Kong Refugee Camp on Aberdeen Road.

On arriving at Kungchow, we were interviewed by Mr. Huang Chao Hsiung (黃超雄), Chairman of the Chokiang Provincial Government, who sent us to Shantung to assist Mr. Ho Tung Meng (何東明), Governor of the 3rd District of Chokiang Province in the organization of guerrilla units. Mr. Ho, however, assigned us to do the work in question but appointed us to serve in the Shantung Relief Government as

police officers. Zao Kong Yi subsequently left for Hankow.

Towards the end of January, 1938, I and Chiang Ching Sung came to Shanghai via Ningpo with a view to bringing all the ex-members of the 3rd Company of Special Service Corps, who were in Shanghai, to Hankow to further national salvation movement in the latter city.

On arrival, Chiang and I proceeded to the Peking Lodging House, Rue August Zappe and engaged a room on the ground floor, number of the room not remembered. The following day, I went to the Sang Kong Lodging House, on Alabaster Road, where I met:-

Tsui Ying alias Tsui Voo Young,

Ping Foh Cheng,

Wong Khong Kai,

Ching Young Sung alias Dee Tso Mai,

Li Young Kwei,

Hiang Kwei Sung alias Liang Kai Chin and

See Liang (李良), alias Sung To Lee (74 李),

and some thirty others. They sang a song entitled "August 1st" which they had composed themselves and I addressed them in a brief speech stating that we were reunited and would proceed to Hankow together to serve the country.

However, on the following morning, I saw in the newspaper a report reproduced from the "Shanghai Night World" to the effect that I, Sung Foh Ching, the leader of the Chinese Youth National Salvation Association, an anti-Japanese organization, had arrived in Shanghai. In order to avoid possible danger, I did not proceed to the Sang Kong Lodging

Group again, but sent Chiang Ching Zung, who had come to Shanghai from Shanghai together with me, to arrange for the transportation of the members to Hankow. I also told Chiang that I would proceed to Ningpo alone first and expect to meet my comrades there.

I stayed in Shanghai for three days and left for Ningpo by the S.S. "Zeh Ping."

I waited at Ningpo for about a week; my comrades had been prevented from coming to that port in consequence of the closing of the beam lying outside Ningpo by the Chinese Military Authorities. Subsequently I left for Hankow, arriving there in the middle of February, 1930. I met Zao Kong Xi in Hankow, he had already had an office of the "Chinese Youth National Salvation Association" established in Hankow. My comrades later also arrived in the city, they brought with them four new colleagues who are:-

Hsai Tsung Tsung (許振邦), not in custody.

Tai Ping Tsun (戴炳元), -do-

Tai Ts Tsun (戴志遠), deceased.

Tsun Tsung Hing (周振亨), not in custody.

The Chinese Youth National Salvation Association had altogether some 1,000 members in Hankow. It was organized practically similar to the form as it was in Shanghai. The Association was registered with the Chinese Authorities in Hankow and received a monthly subsidy of approximately \$3000 from the latter.

In April, 1930, the Association decided to dispatch a

a squad to Shanghai to suppress the traitors and I was appointed in charge of the squad because I am well acquainted with the conditions in Shanghai.

On or about April 25, 1938, I picked out the following comrades and accompanied ^{them} to Shanghai:-

1st. Weng Tse Koo (王 子 同)
 Tsen Vee Yoong (周 维 荣)
 Weng Kuan Zai (王 光 才)

2nd. Tse Tsung Jao (赵 树 松)
 Lau Lung Lih (吕 仁 烈)
 Tsen Tsung Ming (周 振 明)

3rd. Hsiao Hwei Sung (江 桂 芳)
 Tsu Liang (赵 良)
 Tsi Tse Yen (戴 志 远)

4th. Ching Yung Sang chao (杜 岩 梅)
 Doo Tse Mei (戴 德 元)
 Tsi Ping Tsun (李 春 祥)
 Ngai Tsung Fung (颜 振 邦)

We travelled to Shanghai, via, Kiating, Hsuehsung, Kiangsu, Tientsin, and Hongkai. In Hongkai I divided my comrades into two groups:

 Tse Tsung Jao (赵 树 松)
 Lau Lung Lih (吕 仁 烈)
 Tsen Tsung Ming (周 振 明)

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Kiang Kwei Sung

Zao Liang alias Hung Tse Zao

Tai Tse Yau

2) Wong Tse Koo

Tsou Voo Young

Wong Kwan Tai

Ching Young Sung alias Joe Tse Mei

Tai Ping Yuen/Li Tsung Hwei

Ngan Tsung Pung (李松平) (Ngan immediately
ascended on arriving at Shanghai).

The first group left Ningpo on May 1, 1938, and the 2nd group on May 2, 1938. I came to Shanghai together with the second group by ^{the same} steamer (name not remembered) but in different cabin so none of my comrades knows when I actually arrived here.

In accordance with previous arrangements, I met Wong Tse Koo of the 1st section in front of the Kuo Hua Bank on Bubbling Well Road near Avenue Haig, the Tsong Jao of the 2nd section in front of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny, Hung Kwei Sung of the 2nd section outside the Bubbling Well Branch of the Bank of China at Bubbling Well Road and ^{of the 4th Section} Kwan Kwei Sung alias Joe Tse Mei in the Kuo Hua Bank near the entrance on the following 2 days after my arrival. The main object of meeting them was to obtain their living places so that I could contact them. I was then living in the room above kitchen of Shing Ping Lodging House, Rue August Bugeat.

On May 12, 1938, Zao Kong Yi arrived at Shanghai from Hankow via Hongkong and by previous arrangements, we met in front of the Dah Hwa Lodging House on Rue Auguste Boppe, at 7 a.m. on May 13, 1938.

On or about May 20, 1938, I and Zao Kong Yi lived together on the 1st floor of a foreign house at the corner of Rue Lafayette and Avenue Dubail.

Under Zao Kong Yi were two squads namely the Execution Squad and the Investigation Squad. I was in charge of the Execution Squad which was responsible for the assassinations and the throwing of bombs. I do not know who was in charge of the Investigation Squad which was responsible for collecting information regarding the activities of the traitors. Zao Kong Yi examined all the information and if he decided to kill certain traitor, he would pass the necessary information regarding the movements and the description of the man to me, and I would make arrangements to carry ^{out} the assassination.

On about June 6, 1938, I received order from Zao to kill Yin Shueh Sang who, according to information supplied me by Zao, was a member of the Shanghai Citizens' Society and would arrive at the Szechuen House on The Bund between 8 a.m. 9.30 a.m. daily by his motor car NO. 36 and leave there about an hour later.

I decided to assign the 1st section to undertake this mission, the 1st section then consisting of Kuan Ying chiao Tsao Voo Kung, Wang Huan Tai and Tai Tzu Hui. The three were residing at Wai's Lodging House, Rue Voltaire.

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At 7 a.m. on June 8, 1938, I carried one revolver and one Browning auto pistol to the Volsin Lodging House by thrusting them between my abdomen and the belt. I handed the two pistols to Tsou Ying alias Tsou Vee Young and told the three that they would be entrusted with a certain task.

The following day (June 9) I visited them again and showed them a photograph of Yiu Chueh Sung. At the same time I informed them the movements of Yiu and the number of his motor car which is 8888. I gave them instructions that Yiu should be fired upon from behind when he mounted his motor car and that on accomplishing the mission, the two, who would be assigned to do the shooting, should run east into Jinhua Road or into the Simpson Building to make good their escape.

In the afternoon of June 9, I met Tsou Ying, Tai Tse Yau and Wang Hsun Tai at the corner of Jinhua Road and The Bond and there we made a general examination of the place. I left them and returned to my home at corner of Avenue D'Amboise and Rue Lafort.

In the same evening (June 9) I called on Tsou, Wang and Tai at the Volsin Lodging House and instructed them to shoot Yiu Chueh Sung on the morning of June 10, 1938. I told them that if they ^{of} succeeded in their mission and all managed to make good their escape, they were to return to their lodging house. Not to pass any of the ~~news~~ ^{of} into the hands of the Police, the ~~responsible person or persons~~ were ~~instructed~~ to go back to the place, instead, they should proceed between 6 and 7 p.m. the same evening to the town station outside the Police Station

on Avenue Jeffre where a certain persons would meet them.

At about 8 a.m. June 10, 1936, I arrived at the scene and later Tseu, Tai and Wong also turned up. I remained in the vicinity of the spot until about noon when I heard the report of pistol fire, I being then standing outside the Palace Hotel, south east corner of the Bund and Hanking Road. I immediately took a No.1 Route bus to corner of Bubbling Well and Yu Ya Ching Road and thence by ricksha returned to my home at Avenue Dubail.

At 2 p.m. the same day I met Zao Seong Jao at corner of Bubbling Well Road and Tifeng Road, he being posted on the scene during the morning as ^{an} on-looker with the object of obtaining information regarding the result of the shooting. He told me that Tseu, while being chased by the police, fell to the ground but he could not give me any information in connection with Tai and Tseu.

At about 6.30 p.m. on June 10, I dined with a female friend of mine named Tsou Chuan (周 娟) in a Russian restaurant on Avenue Jeffre near Avenue Dubail. Later I sent her to the Palais Theatre to see if any person was waiting at the train station there and if there was any to see any suspicious character besides the person or persons. She immediately returned and told me that there was one there and no suspicious character could be found around him. From the description she gave me regarding the man I understood he was Tung Hwa Yeh. I left my girl friend and went to meet Wong.

He could not tell me anything about Tsou Ying nor Tai Tse Yue but I had read the evening newspaper of that day and I knew that Tai was shot dead while Tsou arrested by the Police. He, Wang Kwan Zai, told me that he would live with his cousin a few days. I permitted him to do so but instructed him to meet me at 7 a.m. on June 13, at the corner of Avenue Dubail and Rue Lafayette. On that day I brought him to the Dah Lung Lodging House, Rue Auguste Beppes where he together with Ching Young Sung, Li Tsung Hwei lived in Room 51.

Prior to the attempted murder of Yiu Chueh Sung, I assigned the 3rd section consisting of Kiang Kwei Sung, Tse Liang, alias Sung Tse Tse and Tai Tse Yue, to check the movements of ¹³Chang Shiao Ling, who, according to information supplied to me by Tse Kung Yi, was a traitor. The three went to live in an attic above the Sung An Li (1289) Alleyway, Rue Wagner, opposite to which is the residence of Chang Shiao Ling. They were not successful in their work. They failed to preserve the secrecy of their work with the result that ¹³Sung Tse Tse alias ¹³Sung Tse Kung and ¹³Sung Tse Yue, the two sons of the private mistress of the alleyway became aware of their mission. Without hesitation I ordered them to remove away from the alleyway and transfered Tai Tse Yue to Tse Kung Yi's section.

On or about June 13, Mr. Kung Yi passed the information to me that ¹³Sung Tse Tse (1289), alias ¹³Sung Tse Kung (1289), with address in the Rue Wagner, Street 1289,

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was a traitor. I assigned Zao Seong Jao, Lu Zung Lih and Tseu Tseng Hing, members of the 2nd section to make the necessary enquiries regarding the movement of lawyer Joo, they being then living at the Sing Ping Lodging House, Rue Auguste Beppe.

On or about June 21, 1938, when I visited them at their lodging house, they told me that they had made the necessary enquiries and were capable to execute the mission. I instructed Zao Seong Jao to tie a white handkerchief on his wrist and to proceed to the corner of Rue du Consulat and Boulevard de Montigny in the evening when some person would hand him the weapons for committing the crime.

I arranged for Tseu Chuan to take out two muser pistols from the Yeh Mei Watch & Clock Shop on Rue du Weikwei and have same handed over to Zao Seong Jao at corner of Rue du Consulat and Boulevard de Montigny. The firearms were placed in a cardboard box for holding stocking when they were handed over by Tseu Chuan to Zao Seong Jao. Tseu Chuan has left for Hanoi recently.

The following day, June 22, I called upon them again and instructed them to have the work completed within three days. They told me that they would probably do it on June 24.

In the evening of June 24, I called at their room in the lodging house. Before entering, I saw the window of the room was open and on it was hung a curtain, which was a sign showing that they were in the room.

I learned from them that they had shot a wrong man on that afternoon in the Tai Woo Building, Lloyd Road, and they had discarded their two pistols. I warned ^{the} to be more careful afterwards and subsequently took my departure.

The following day, I sent the three away to Hankow via Ningpo to undergo some adequate punishment there. Their mistake, I deemed, is unpardonable. Firstly they shot a wrong man and secondly they discarded their pistols without any threat of danger for carrying ^{away} ~~some~~ with them.

At the end of June, Zao Kong Yi instructed me to arrange for some demonstration on July 7, 1938, the "1st Anniversary of the Lugowashia Incident," we being both residing at Lane 239, House 14 Avenue Jeffre. I then assigned Wong Chien Ming (王健明), an errand boy of Zao Kong Yi, to have the six bombs kept by me at the Yeh Mei Watch & Clock Shop, Rue du Welland, removed to the Dah Nam Lodging House, Rue Auguste Bonaparte, where Wong Tze Kue and Kiang Kwei Sang were residing. At the same time I also received two bombs from Zao Kong Yi and these two bombs were also sent to Dah Nam Lodging House by Wong Chien Ming. I ordered all the members to investigate as to which places the bombs were to be thrown.

After considering the reports I later collected from the members, I decided to have the bombs thrown from the following localities into Japanese occupied areas:-

The Bund
Alexander Road
Kiang Road and
Kiang Road.

On July 5 or 6 (I don't remember the exact date), Li Chi Voo (李奇福), a member of the Investigation Squad under Zao Kong Yi approached me for two bombs for his use on July 7. With the approval of Zao Kong Yi, I sent Tsou Sou Kong to take the two bombs, which I received from Zao, from the Dah Hwa Lodging House and hand same to Li. I do not know where these two bombs were thrown. Tsou Sou Kong was formerly a member of the Chinese Youths National Salvation Association, but did not accompany me to Hankow. On about June 20 I met him in Rue du Marebo. He is a faithful youth and I appointed him to be the liaison officer between me and my comrades. He subsequently removed to live together with me at 3 Ching Yuen Li, Hsien Road. On or about July 1, I removed to Lane 233, House 14, Avenue Joffre, while Tsou removed to 22 Route Wallon.

In the meantime, Lung Kai Kwang and Lung Kai Yuen, the two sons of Lung Ah Hui (李阿水), the private watchman of Hung An Li, Rue Wagner, applied to my squad for membership through Wang Tze Koo. After some consideration I decided to let them have a trial.

On July 8, I gave instructions through Tsou Sou Kong that Li Tsung Hui took two pistols (one Mauser and one Browning auto pistol) from the Yeh Mei Watch & Clock Shop and that the members be assigned with the following tasks on July 9:-

Wang Hsueh Hui to throw a bomb from Alabaster Rd. into Ching Li.
Lung Kai Yuen

Li Tsung Hwei to throw a bomb from Kansu Road and Haining Road corner into Chapel.

Zao Liang alias Zung Ts Zao to protect Li Tsung Hwei with a muser pistol. In case any Japanese soldiers gave chase after the bomb was thrown by Li, Zao would shoot the Japanese soldiers.

Wong Tse Kee to throw a bomb at the Floating Restaurant from The Bund.

Zung Kai Kwong to throw a bomb at the Yokohama Specie Bank, The Bund.

Kiang Hwei Sung to throw a bomb into Nantao from the French Bund.

Ching Yeung Sung to protect Kiang Hwei Sung with a Browning pistol.

They were instructed to carry out the task in the early morning of July 7 and to report the result to Tsen Sou Kong at the Sui Sui Sui Yi Lou Tea Shop (日日海茶場), at Puh Sien Joo Market, French Concession, the latter being posted for duty there on that morning. They were also ordered to change their addresses on that date, Wong Huen Kai, Ching Yeung Sung and Li Tsung Hwei, then residing in Room 21, Dah Sung Lodging House, Rue Auguste Dupre; Kiang Hwei Sung, Wong Tse Kee and Zao Liang, in Room 47 Dah Sun Lodging House, Rue Auguste Dupre; and Zung Kai Kwong and Zung Hui Huen at their home in Room 24, Rue Auguste.

At about 9 a.m. on July 7, I went to the Sui Sui Sui Yi Lou Tea Shop and there I saw all the members of my squad

except Kiang Gwei Sung, scattering in various parts of the tea shop. I heard the report from Tseu Sou Kwang to the effect that Kiang had been arrested by the French Police. The members then took their departure separately, they had informed Tseu of their new addresses. The two pistols carried by Li Tsung Hwei and Ching Yoong Sung were returned to the Yeh Mei Watch & Clock Shop on the same morning.

On July 17, 1938, Zao Kong Yi informed me that Zung Yush Poo (李仲甫) was a traitor and supplied me a detailed description of the man and information regarding his daily movements. I, in turn, passed the information to Tseu Sou Kong and instructed him to direct Zung Kai Huang and Zung Kai Yuen to conduct the assassination.

The two made some enquiries in the vicinity of Jessfield Road on the following two days with a view to identifying the man.

On the morning of July 21, I assigned Tan Leong Poo (李仲甫), who had joined our squad in the middle of June, 1938, to have two pistols removed from the Yeh Mei Clock Shop and handed over to Zung Kai Huang. Whenever I wanted to have firearms removed from the Yeh Mei Clock Shop, I used to visit the shop beforehand wrapped them with newspaper or placed them in cardboard boxes so that the members would have no trouble in obtaining them from the place. Kiang (in), a boy of the clock shop, was often asked by me to hand the pistols to the members who applied there for same.

Zung Kai Huang and Zung Kai Yuen were ordered to carry

out the mission on the early morning of July 22, 1938.

At about 10.30 a.m. July 22, 1938, Tsau Seu Kong came to my home reporting that Zung Kai Yuen had returned from the scene of shooting occurred on that morning but Zung Kai Kwang's fate was not known, the latter was being chased by a foreign policeman when Zung Kai Yuen left the scene.

At 7 p.m. July 22, Tsau Seu Kong came to my home and reported that the home of Zung Kai Kwang at 270 Rue Eugene Bard had been raided by the Police and the living place of Ching Yoong Sung, Wong Kwan Lai and Li Tsung Hwei at No.2, Lane 241 Rue des Secours, were kept under observation by the police too. I instructed him to remove all his property to my home immediately and live together with me at Lane 333, House 14, Avenue Jeffre.

At about 11 p.m. July 22, while I was awaiting the arrival of Tsau, the latter, not alone, but accompanied with a police party, entered my room and I was arrested.

Half an hour later, I led the police to the Yuh Mei Clock Shop where on information supplied by me, they seized the two pistols, one mauser and the other an auto pistol, in the attic of the shop.

At the time of my arrest Zeng Kong Yi, who was also living at 333, House 14, Avenue Jeffre, together with me, was absent from home. He was expected to return the same evening.

The expenses incurred by my spend were given by Zeng Kong Yi, they being approximately \$200.00 per month.

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The members of my squad received no wages but were supplied with food and lodging.

From the fact that there were a number of anti-traitor assassinations other than those committed by the squad under my control, I conclude that there must exist in Shanghai more than one assassination groups working on a line similar to that adopted by my squad. I do not know them because we have been working independently from each other.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zung Kwei Kung
native of Shanghai taken by me D.S.I. Orlington
at 6.30 p.m. on the 28-7-38 and interpreted by D.S. Sang

My name is Zung Kwei Kung (許維公) alias Zung Hyeoh Liang (許維良), age 18, native of Szechow, Kwantung Province.

I was born in Shanghai in May 1921. My parents at this time were residing in the Zung An Li (仁安里), Rue Wagner, French Concession, where my father was engaged as a watchman (private). Since this time my parents have resided at this address following the same occupation.

At the age of 8 years I went to study at the Sung Wu () Primary School, located on Rue Petiet, French Concession, and remained therein until at the age of 11 years when I went to the Ung Wei () Primary School on Rue Brenier de Montmorand, where I remained for 6 years. I then attempted to get employment but was unsuccessful, and just around this time the Sino-Japanese hostilities broke out. During my time at school I never studied nor was I ever taught any political doctrines. Between the outbreak of hostilities and July 1, 1938, I did practically nothing, and usually spent my time watching the fighting between the Japanese and Chinese. On the latter date I was approached by an old friend named Xan Liang (趙良) who at one time lived in the same alleyway as I was then residing and requested me to join the Chinese Youth National Salvation Association. As my feelings were then towards my country, I readily agreed to join in and at the same time expressed my willingness to help in the extermination of traitors. On my expressing my feelings thus, Xan Liang (趙良) then

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Sung Kwei Kong
native of Shanghai taken by me D.S.I. Oighton
at 6.30 p.m. on the 20.7.36 and interpreted by D.S. Bang

mentioned that in order to prove my loyalty to the cause, he would arrange with his chief, one named Sung Yah Sing (孙亚生) that I be given a duty to perform on July 7, 1936. I agreed to his suggestion. Prior to leaving me on this occasion Zou Liang (邹良) instructed me to wait for him by the side of a mound located in the south west corner of the Kou-Ka-Za Park French Concession when he would give me his final instructions.

At 7 p.m. on the 6th. July 1936, I in company of Wang's (王) whom I had also previously known, proceeded to the Kou-Ka-Za Park, and in the place mentioned I met Zou Liang (邹良) who then introduced me to his Chief Sung Yah Sing (孙亚生). After he had introduced us, he left us together, and once alone, Sung Yah Sing (孙亚生) asked me whether or not I could throw a bomb properly. I told him I could not but was willing to learn. He then carefully explained how I must undo the screw cap, put my small finger into the loop of a piece of string that would be disclosed after I had removed the cap, then holding this tightly with my small finger I would throw the bomb, which would leave the piece of string around my finger, after which I was to retreat a few feet to be out of range of the explosion. I listened carefully and finally agreed that I could accomplish this job. He then instructed me that he would later send a bomb to my home and that it would be my duty to take same the following morning to the corner of Jinnce and ———— roads, where I would no doubt encounter a few Japanese civilians at whom I was to throw same. The next hour he further explained

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zung Fwei Hor,
native of Shanghai taken by me D.S.I. Crighton
at 6.30 p.m. on the 25.7.30 and interpreted by P. . Tang

would be of use. After receiving these instructions, I, Yan Sing (), then arrived at 12.00, which time I was
informed that I should go to the party in company of Song To Koo (), to whom I was introduced to the party. We
had dinner there and then I would have a good time that
night and I did not leave until the following morning in our
vehicle. I then went to a foodshop on Rue A until Roppe where
we had dinner, after which Song To Koo () returned to
the Dah Yoo (大華) Lodging House and I proceeded to Szechuen
and Jim-on Roads to look over the place where I intended
throwing my bomb. After having thoroughly gone over this
locality, and preparing my means of escape, I then soon
without any delay, returned to the Dah Yoo () Lodging
House, where I met Lee Te Hoi (杜志梅) alias Chin, Young Sung
(金榮中), Kiang Hai Chu (江海秋), Wong Kwan Kai (王光才),
Lee Tsun, Hwei (李春祥) and Lau Liang (). At this time
Doo Te Hoi () suggested that as we were six in number
and as the lodging house was rather quiet it would be better
if we went to a better place and had some fun. We all agreed
to this hence Doo Te Hoi (), Kiang Hai Chu ()
and myself went out to look for a suitable room. After
visiting several places we finally booked room No. 32 in the
Chun Nan Hotel, Avenue Edward VII. Having engaged this room,
I returned to the Dah Yoo () Lodging House where I
informed the others. We, i.e. Lau Liang (), Wong Kwan
Kai (), Lee Tsun Hwei () and myself then
returned to the Chun Nan (中 南) Hotel, where we joined the

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

At about 4.30 a.m. the following morning () I left my room at the Hotel Chu () 2 ft. the room was closed shortly after by the other four persons going to work. The four then departed and I proceeded to the Dah Woo () Lodging House where I placed my bag in a shoe box and then proceeded to Neeshuen and Jinkoo Roads via Rue Edward VII, Yu Yeh Ching Road, Poochow Road and the Bund. Arriving at Poochow Road and the Bund, I dismounted the ricksha I had been riding in, walked along the Bund to Jinkoo Road, and thence to Jinkoo and Neeshuen Roads corner, arriving there at approximately 6.45 a.m. I waited on the south side of Jinkoo Road about ten yards east of Sacre Coeur Church at which time I heard an explosion coming from the direction of the Bund and saw Wong To Koo () riding a bicycle at a fast speed towards me. Seeing this I immediately threw my bag into the alleyway on the north side of Jinkoo Road and ran towards Neeshuen Road, hid my bag between which I heard my bomb explode. Arriving at Neeshuen Road, I hired a ricksha and proceeded to Hanking Road turning west until reaching Roman Road where I alighted. I then called to Roman Road, where I engaged another ricksha which I took to the Great Wall in the French Concession. There I boarded a trackless tram bound for Port de La Questie, and returned to Dah Woo () Lodging House on Rue Auguste Zappa, where I commenced packing up my own and Wong To Koo's () belongings which I took to my own home at 12 Rue Wagner. I then came out and walked to Rue Admiral Bayle, where I met

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zung Kwei Kong
native of Shanghai taken by me D.B.I. Oughton
at 6.30 p.m. on the 28.7.38 and interpreted by D.L. Pang

Dee Ts Hoi (). We two then proceeded to Koh Sung ()
lodging house, Rue Fatsier where we engaged room number 3,
registering same in the name of Sung Sung Chen ().
Whilst enroute to this lodging house we met Lee Young Hwei
(). After having been in this room for a few moments
Dee Ts Hoi () then informed us that he had seen Kiang
Hui Chu () being arrested by the French police. We
three then lay down and had a sleep until about 12 noon.

Between this time and the 11th. July 1938, nothing of
an outstanding nature took place, however on the latter date I
was approached by Tseu Su Kung (周学刚) at the home of Zou
Huang () located at 176 Rue Eugene Bard, French
Concession, and on this occasion he handed me a sheet of paper
upon which was written the description of one named Sung Hyei
Foe (孙月波) and his movements to and from his home at
Jesuifield Road. He then instructed me to make discreet
enquiries as to whether or not this man was a traitor and if I
was convinced that he was I was then to study his daily
movements with a view to assassinating him. At about 4.40 p.m.
that afternoon I proceeded to the Hardeen Building on Hanking
Road near Homen Road, and waited outside until 6 p.m., but
failed to see this man. I then returned to 176 Rue Eugene Bard.
The following morning i.e. 19th. July I accompanied by my
brother Sung Kwei Hyeu (孙凯元) proceeded to Jesuifield Road
near Tifeng Road, where we waited. At about 9 a.m. we saw the
described man Sung Hyei Foe () coming towards down
Jesuifield Road walking towards Bubbling Well and we followed

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Sung Hwei Keng
native of Shanghai taken by me D.S.I. Orlington
at 6.30 p.m. on the 28-7-36 and interpreted by D.S. Wang

him. At Bubbling Well tram terminus we saw him board a No.1 Route tram car 1st class compartment, therefore we boarded the same tram using the 3rd class compartment. Arriving at Noman and Kanking Roads Sung Hwei Keng () alighted and we did likewise following him until he entered the Hardeen Building. We then returned to 276 Rue Eugene Bard. That afternoon we again returned to the Hardeen Building and at about 6 p.m. we saw Sung Hwei Keng () come out and board a No.1 Route tram car 1st class compartment. We boarded the same tram using a 3rd class compartment. Arriving at Bubbling Well we followed him to his home on Jessfield Road, Hyeu Su Li () 3rd alleyway, House No.7. On his entering his home we returned to 276 Rue Eugene Bard. That night Tan Su Keng () came to my home and I reported to him what had happened and he then instructed me to immediately proceed to the Kowloon Park where by the mound in the South West corner I would meet Sung Yeh Sing (). At about 8 p.m. I arrived at the appointed place and there met Sung Yeh Sing () who handed me two pistols at the same time instructing me that my brother and I had been elected to assassinate Sung Hwei Keng (). I agreed to carry out his instructions, and after placing the pistols under my long gown returned to 276 Rue Eugene Bard. The following morning i.e. 28-7-36 my brother and I both armed proceeded to Jessfield Road near Tifong Road but after waiting until after 9 a.m. and not seeing our victim we returned home. The following morning i.e. 29-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Zung Kwai Keng
native of Shanghai taken by me D.S.I. Orlington
at 6.30 P.M. on the 22-7-38 and interpreted by D.S. Wang

met with the same success. However on the morning of 22-7-38 at about 9.15 a.m. we saw our intended victim come from the alleyway. At this time I was standing on Jessfield Road just opposite Avenue Road whilst my brother was on the opposite side of the roadway. I allowed Hung Kyei Pee () to pass me then I followed close on his heels for about 5 or 6 yards then seeing my opportunity I took my pistol out and shot him twice in the back, after which I turned round and ran towards Tifong Road. At this time I noticed I was being chased by a foreign police officer on horseback and when about half way down Tifong Road near to a garage I turned and fired several shots at him. The foreigner returned the fire and I kept running. At this time my pistol jammed and I threw same away and stopped running. The foreigner who by this time had dismounted from his horse then effected my arrest and took me to Bubbling Well Station.

I have never participated in any other case and this is my true statement.

2

Zau Liang (趙良) alias Zung Ts Zau (陈子超)

Hangchow

D.S. Bradley

C.D.C.273

My name is Zau Liang (趙良) alias Zung Ts Zau (陈子超), aged 38, soldier, native of Hangchow, residing in 278 Wve Pung Fong off Rue Eugene Bard, Frenchtown.

Prior to the present hostilities I was a cardboard box maker for 12 years at the Siau Toong Mung, Nantao.

On the outbreak of hostilities I joined a branch of the plain clothes army that operated behind the Chinese lines and I saw service fighting against the Japanese until the occupation of Nantao by the Japanese Forces.

I with many others succeeded in escaping from Nantao to the French Concession where we were interned by the French Authorities in the Shanghai Law School, Rue Pere Robert. After being interned there for 57 days we were released and I with a number of others proceeded to the Tsang Kong Refugee Camp, Alabaster Road, where we resided for about one month. At the end of the month, Zung Yeh Shing who had served with me as a plain clothes soldier came to the refugee camp and told a number of us that we would be more useful to our Country in Hankow and he wished that a number of us should be willing to proceed there and if we agreed he would provide the means of transportation for us. 45 of the refugees in the camp including myself agreed to take advantage of Zung Yeh Shing's offer and on 25/8/38, we left Shanghai on a British Steamer for Hongkong. We stayed in Hongkong for 2 days and then we proceeded to Canton where we entrained for Hankow. Zung Yeh Shing had preceded us to Hankow. On arrival in Hankow the party of 45 was divided into 3 parties one of 25 and one of

Zou Liang , alias Zung Ts Zou

20. The party of 25 were detailed for duty in a Military Hospital and the other party were detailed for Military Service. I was in the party detailed for hospital work and we worked there for 2 months and then 10 of our number were detailed for special duty at Changsha. At about this time Zung Yeh Shing came to the hospital and informed myself and 12 others that he wished us to accompany him to Shanghai and he would provide the necessary means of travel.

Zung Yeh Shing, the 12 others and myself were then spoken to by Dan Lih, Chief of the Secret Service Dept. in Hankow and he informed us that we were proceeding to Shanghai on a secret mission and that we had to take all our orders from Zung Yeh Shing whom we were to obey implicitly.

The party left Hankow on a British Steamer which took us to Kiukiang and from there we entrained for Chingwa where we boarded a Chinese steamer bound for Ningpo. We then travelled by a British Steamer from Ningpo to Shanghai and we arrived at the French Bund on 2/5/38. We never carried either bombs or firearms from Hankow. I was allowed \$30.00 per month for expenses whilst I was in Shanghai and this money was paid to me by Zung Yeh Shing when I met him in the French Park from time to time. We did not know Zung Yeh Shing's residence but we had received instructions that when any work was to be done we would receive a message from Tseu Seu Keng who alone knew of Zung Yeh Shing's whereabouts , and we went to meet in the French Park at the time given by Tseu Seu Keng. We met in the French Park on numerous occasions,

Zen Liang, alias Zung Ts Kuo

mostly between 7 and 8 p.m. in the evening and Zung Yeh Shing discussed his plans only with the persons whom he was intending to utilise in his schemes.

I also met persons in the French Park who seemed to be connected with Zung Yeh Shing whom I had never met before.

When our party arrived in Shanghai Zung Yeh Shing divided us into groups and gave instructions where we were to reside and I together with two others named Kong Kwei Sung and Zai Ts Yue were told to open a room in the Luh Shing Lodging House, Rue Du Montigny. I do not know where the remainder of the party went to.

From time to time, Zung Yeh Shing told us to change our address and we complied. When we had taken a room at 12 Rue Wagner we intended to live there for some time but after we had been there only two weeks Zung Yeh Shing sent for Zai Ts Yue and took him away from us substituting Wong Ts Koo. I do not remember the dates but some time later I learned from the evening press that Zai Ts Yue had been killed in the attempted assassination of Yee Choeh Sung at Jinkoo Road.

We then opened a room in the Deh Wah Boarding House, Rue Auguste Boppe.

On 4/7/35 Wong Ts Koo, Kong Kwei Sung and myself were ordered by Tsou See Kong to meet Zung Yeh Shing in the French Park between 7 and 8 p.m. 4/7/35 and received instructions. We complied and when I met Zung Yeh Shing in the French Park he gave me a large master pistol and told me that he had given a bank to Lee Tsung Whai. Our instructions were that Lee Tsung

Zau Liang, alias Zung Ts Zau

Whei and I should proceed to the Settlement Boundary in the West Hongkew District in the early morning of 7/7/38 and Lee was to throw his bomb at a Japanese sentry and I was to cover up his escape by using the mauser pistol if necessary. I do not know what instructions were given by Zung Yeh Shing to the remainder of the party but I know that it had been decided by Zung Yeh Shing to create a number of incidents on the anniversary of the opening of hostilities. I knew that Kong Kwei Sung had received a bomb from Zung Yeh Shing, because Lee Tsung Whei Kong Kwei Sung and myself proceeded from the French Park to our lodgings at Rue Auguste Boppe and cached the two bombs and the pistol. After we had cached the weapons we proceeded to the Chung Nan Hotel, Avenue Edward VII where we had opened a room on the 3rd. floor for the purpose of playing Mah Jong until the time for proceeding on our missions.

Six persons occupied the room in the Chung Nan during the night of 6/7/38 and from the conversation I learnt that all six in the room had received instructions and weapons from Zung Yeh Shing. The six persons were as follows:-

Lee Tsung Whei (李春輝)

Wong Kwang Sen (王光才)

Sung Kim Kwong (陳開光)

Ching Kwong Sung (曾榮生)

Kong Kwei Sung (江桂生)

Myself

None of us had any weapons in the room at the Chung Nan Lodging House and at about 4.30 a.m. on the 7/7/38 we left the Chung

Zau Liang, alias Zung Ts Zau

Nan Hotel and proceeded to the places in Frenchtown where our weapons were cached. Lee Tsung Whei and I proceeded by ricksha to Rue Auguste Boppe and secured our weapons and then we again used ricksha to proceed to North Chekiang Road near Haining Road where we alighted and walked on foot to the Settlement Boundary on Haining Road.

At exactly 6 a.m. Lee Tsung Whei threw the bomb at a Japanese sentry who was on duty at the Haining Road extension and we ran away towards North Chekiang Road without waiting to see the result. On arrival at North Chekiang Road we called two rickshas and travelled in them to the Pak Si Jao Market, Frenchtown via Tsapoo Road and Fokien Road.

We had been instructed by Zung Yah Shing to meet him at the Pak Si Jau ~~market~~ and report the result of our mission. We met Zung Yah Shing as arranged and I handed him the mauser pistol and then Lee Tsung Whei and myself went to a nearby tea-shop to await the remainder of the party. We learned that Kong Kwei Sung had been arrested therefore we did not return to Rue Auguste Boppe.

I was instructed by Zung Yah Shing to rent a room at 276 Wei Pung Fong off Rue Eugene Bard and then he sent Zung Kan Kwung and Zung Kan Yuen to live with me at the mentioned address.

I knew that Zung Yah Shing called Zung Kan Kwung and Zung Kan Yuen to see him on 22/7/36 but I do not know why. I knew nothing of the assassination of Drung Yoch Poo by Zung Kan Kwung on 22/7/36 as I have already stated that

Zau Liang, alias Zung Ts Zau

Zung Yeh Shing only let the persons whom he wished to utilise know his plans.

I was arrested by detectives at No.1 Lane 241 Route des Soeurs, when I called there to visit Lee Tsung Whei.

All of our party lived in Frenchtown and at no time did we reside in the Settlement.

The names of the party that travelled from Hankow to Shanghai under Zung Yeh Shing are as follows:-

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| (1) Zung Yeh Shing
孫 運 興 | Arrested by S.M. Police. |
| (2) Tai Ts Yue
戴 志 岳 | Killed in the attempted assassination of Yue Choeh Sung. |
| (3) Tsue Wei Young
周 育 剛 | Sentenced to 2½ years for the attempted assassination of Yue Choeh Sung. |
| (4) Kong Kwai Sung
孔 桂 興 | Arrested by S.M. Police. |
| (5) Wong Ts Leo
王 志 烈 | Arrested by S.M. Police. |
| (6) Lam Liang
梁 良 | " " " |
| (7) Lee Tsung Whei
李 宗 輝 | Not in custody. |
| (8) Ngan Tsung Pau
嚴 宗 保 | " " |
| (9) Huang Kai
黃 才 | " " |
| (10) Lam Soong Joe
林 松 子 | " " |
| (11) Tsau Tsung Ming
周 松 明 | " " |
| (12) Ching Tsung Sung, alias
鄭 宗 松 | " " |
| (13) Hui Ping Huen
許 平 軒 | " " |
| (14) Lee (other name unknown)
李 | " " |

I know nothing of the doings of the other members of the

Zou Liang, alias Zung Ts Zau

party but I know that Zung Yeh Shing is the brains of the party and he knows what the various members have done as he gave them instructions.

(Sgd.) Zou Liang

Wong Ts Koo (王克固),

Ningpo

D.S. Rhodes

Headquarters

27-7-38

C.D.C. 273

My name is Wong Ts Koo (王克固), alias Wong Ming Tuh (王明德), alias Wong Ts Ching (王克屏) aged 23, native of Ningpo residing at No.276 Rue Eugene Bard, French Concession.

I was born during the eight moon on the 19th. day (1915) in Chou Kou village in the Chekiang Province, my father at that time being a captain in the 1st. Army Group of the Republican Army.

At the age of 9 years I commenced to study at the Woo Ling School which was situated in the Chou Kou village, Ningpo and remained at this school until the age of 16 years, when I went to the Hankow Middle School at Hankow where I studied for three years at the end of which time I through the introduction of my uncle came to Shanghai and was apprenticed to a machine factory known as the Hung Tsang Kiang situated in Pootung. I lived on the premises. I remained at the machine works, Pootung until the out break of the present Sino-Japanese hostilities August 1937, when I saw an advertisement in the newspapers asking for volunteers to join the China Young Men's Anti-Japanese Society I answered the advertisement and went to Hsui Ti Kien, Nantao and became a member of the Society and was posted to a group under the Command of Sung Yeh Shing (). Most of the time was spent in giving lectures and spreading anti "Japanese" propaganda, although on occasions we were sent to Hankow fighting trenches. After three months I returned to Ningpo due to ill health.

I remained at home until March, 1938 when I went to Hankow to visit my uncle named Wang & Koo (王士克) who is employed

Weng Ts Koo

as chief bodyguard to Chiang-kui-shih (蔣介石).

After about two weeks in Hankow I accidentally met Sung Yah Shing on the street in the Japanese Concession who then informed me that he had an office also in the Japanese Concession from where he directed anti-Japanese propaganda work.

After my first accidental meeting with Sung Yah Shing I occasionally visited him at his office and he informed me that he intended to form a guerrilla band and proceed to Shanghai. I agreed to join him. On or about 25th. April, 1936 a party of fourteen including myself under the command of Sung Yah Shing left Hankow, proceeded by boat to Kuikiang thence to Chin Wan, Chukiang by train, and to Ningpo by boat and finally from Ningpo to Shanghai via the "Hing Tai" (興泰) (British ship) arriving about 3rd. May 1936.

Sung Yah Shing did not accompany me to Shanghai, he leaving the boat at Ningpo. Arriving at Shanghai, I took Van Young (周維英) (corrected) and Ngai Tsung Pang (顏振邦) proceeded to the Sung Shing Hing (同興公) lodging house, Pekien Road, whilst the remainder of the gang now ten men went to some place unknown to me.

Before leaving Sung Yah Shing instructed me to meet him at 10 p.m. two days after my arrival at Kaitling Well.

I kept this appointment with Sung Yah Shing who told me that I was to bring a room for my party and then report to him my day and night to the T.H.C.A., 122 Eastwood in Hongkong.

Wong Ts Koo

I was unable to secure rooms at once, but after three days I removed to the Woo Zung (薛威) lodging house, Route Voislon, French Concession and I reported my whereabouts to Sung Yeh Shing who ordered me to stay there and await instructions.

Meanwhile just prior to leaving the Dong Shing Kung lodging house, Fokien Road, Ngai Tsung Pang left my party and absconded, he was replaced by Wong Kweung Zai (王芝才) sent by Sung Yeh Shing.

I and my two companions remained at the Woo Zung (薛威) lodging house for about one month during which time Sung Yeh Shing visited me frequently and supplied me with \$30.00 per month wages.

At the end of one month Sung Yeh Shing instructed me to change my address and at the same time he took away my companions Wong Kweung Zai and Tsau Van Yoong and replaced them by Lau Liang (劉良) and Kiang Hai Sung (江海生). We moved to the Sing Zieng (叶祥) lodging house, Route Galle and occupied room No.5. I stayed at this place for three weeks and Sung Yeh Shing visited me frequently, and advised me to watch my companions whom he did not trust too much. About 10/2/36 I left the Sing Zieng lodging house because Tsau Van Yoong (周維榮) my former companion had been arrested by Police following the attempted assassination of Yen Chih Sung (葉菊蓮) on the Bund and Peking Road corner, and I was afraid Police enquiries would eventually lead to my address, therefore I went to the Ah Wah Lodging House No.47 Rue Auguste

Wong Ts Koo

I pro.

Upon removing to this latter lodging house, my companions Zau Liang and Kiang Hai Sung left me and I lived with my sweetheart Wong Ah Chau (王阿彩) who was introduced to me by her mother who was a servant employed at the Dah Wah lodging house.

Sung Yah Shing and my two former companions frequently visited me.

At about 10 a.m. 6-7-38 a young boy aged about 13 years brought a cardboard box to my room in which were six bombs wrapped in paper. The boy stated that the bombs had been sent by Sung Yah Shing.

At about 6 p.m. 6-7-38, in accordance with previous instructions received from Sung Yah Shing, I went to the En Ka Zah French Park where I met Sung Yuen Liang and the boy who had brought the bombs to my home in the morning, named Wong Chi Ming (王健明).

Wong Chi Ming gave me two small bombs and I gave one to Sung Yuen Liang. I then instructed the boy to return and inform Sung Yah Shing that I and Sung Yuen Liang would go to the Peking Road jetty a.m. 7/7/38 to throw the bombs at the old floating restaurant now occupied by Japanese Military.

I returned home and my sweetheart informed me that during my absence two male Chinese had been to the room and taken away the contents of the cardboard box. Later I learned that Tan Tung Foe (朱仲志) had taken four bombs from my room, and Tan Sze Keng (周吉用) had taken the other two.

Wong Ts Koo

The bomb given to me in the Ku Ka Zah park I hid in the pocket of my jacket which I placed under the bed in my room.

At 5.30 a.m. 7/7/38 I hired a bicycle from a cycle shop adjoining the lodging house where I was staying on Route Agusta Beppe, and with the bomb in my pocket I proceeded to the Peking Road former floating restaurant. Arriving at about 6 a.m. I placed my bicycle outside of the Bund Garden wall and then mingled with the crowd near to the floating restaurant waiting a favourable opportunity to throw the missile. After about 5 minutes I took up a position near to the gangway and hurled the bomb in the direction of the restaurant, then decamped, mounted my bicycle and rode away from my the scene via Jinkoo Road to Yu Ya Ching Road and thence to the Ta Yi Lou tea-shop, Rue Marco Polo where it had previously been arranged that I should meet Sung Yeh Shing and report to him the results. Also in the tea-shop were

Tsun Sau Kung (周子剛),
 Ching Yung Sung (榮生),
 Zou Liang (趙良)

After reporting I returned home and removed my temporary residence from the Pak Woe lodging house to the Pak Zung lodging house also on Route Agusta Beppe room No. 51.

I remained at the Pak Zung lodging house until the 20/7/38, when I took a room at No. 15 Ching Foh Li off Rue Batard where I remained with my sweetheart.

Through a chance meeting with Tsun Sau Kung on 9-7-38 I notified Sung Yeh Shing of my change of address.

Wong Ts Koo

On 22-7-38 I instructed my girl friend to remove to No.276 Rue Eugene Bard, wherein she was arrested, ~~at the time~~ at the time she was arrested I was in a theatre opposite. After the Police left I wandered around and finally at about 11 a.m. 22/7/38 I met one Zung Khe Nyosh (陳開文) on Avenue Joffre who told me that his brother and he had been to Jessfield Road and shot a man that his brother Zung Yuen Liang (陳之良) had been arrested. We wandered around various streets in the French Concession until 7 p.m. 22/7/38 when together we engaged room No.5 of the Foh Shing Lodging House, Rue Amiral Bayle.

At about 7.45 a.m. 23/7/38 we left the lodging house and agreed to proceed by different routes to No.62 Route Vallon where we intended to get in touch with Sung Yeh Shing through Tsau Sue Kong, but upon entering No.62 Route Vallon I was arrested.

I now wish to state that the female Wong Ah Chau with whom I was living had no knowledge whatsoever of my connections with any of the bombings and at no time has she took any part in same, and when the bombs were brought to my home by the small boy, she did not know the contents of the box. The following persons in custody I identify as being members of an assassination group.

Sung Yeh Shing (孫亞生),

Zau Liang (趙良),

Tsau Sue Kong (周吉周),

Zung Yuen Liang (陳之良),

Tau Lung Kee (朱仲克).

(Sgd) Wong Ts Koo

Tseu Sue Kong

周 宗同

Taungning

D.S. Bretherton

6.35 p.m.

26-7-38

C.D.S. 72

My name is Tseu Sue Kong (周 宗同). I am 25 years of age and a native of Taungning, where I lived with my parent until I attained the age of 15 years, having been educated at the Miao Tsung (苗 鍾) Primary School. I arrived in Shanghai by myself shortly after my fifteenth birthday and obtained a position as an apprentice at the Wei Krong (衛 光) Printing Shop on Rue Galle, French Concession, where I stayed for two years after which I got further employment at the Van Kueh (萬 國) Printing Shop, Tsung Ching Li (甄 慶 里) Sinae Road, there I stayed one year and left due to the premises closing down on account of poor business. My next employment was at the Nam Tung (南 洋) Printing Shop, Huang Er Fong, off North Chengdu Road, there I worked for two years, but again had to leave due the premises closing down on account of poor business. My next place of employment was the Chung Wei (中 外) Printing Shop on Haining Road. Here I stayed for three years, and left for a better position at the Chung Kueh Shue Pao (中 國 導 報) Office on Canton Road near Hwangse Road staying there until the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Hostilities, about the 18th. day of August 1937, I then joined the Chinese Youths National Salvation Association, Hwei Tai Miao (衛 泰 苗) Kuntao.

For one month I stayed at the Depot in Kuntao, doing nothing of any importance. Eventually, I was sent to Kiangnan (南 翔) and Changsha (長 沙) where I was engaged together with others, and soldiers, in repairing and erecting redoubts for about a month. I then returned to Kuntao, where I underwent

Tseu Sue Kong

Military training for one month, after which I became sick and obtained leave to return to Tsungming.

I stayed in Tsungming for four months returning to Shanghai about February, 1938, when I took up residence at my relatives 13 Rue Du Wei Kwei. From February 1938 I was unemployed dependant on my relatives, it was not until the end of June 1938 that I met Wong Ts Koo (王克勤) (arrested), whom I knew whilst I was in Nantao as a member of the Youths Salvation Association, on Foochow Road near Chekiang Road. Telling him that I was practically destitute, he told me that he might be able to find me work of a sort, should I care to participate in the assassination of "traitors", to this I expressed willingness and giving Wong Ts Koo my address we parted.

It was on the 1st. of July 1938 that I was visited by Wong Ts Koo at my home, 13 Rue du Wei Kwei, who was accompanied by Sung Yah Shing (孫亞興). They then asked me to express my willingness to participate in the assassination of various "traitors", this I did, when they left stating that I should hear from them later. It was not until the 3rd. of July 1938 that I heard further, in the person of Sung Yah Shing, who told me to move my residence to room No.3 of No.48 Route Vallon, French Concession, where I would reside alone and await further instructions. My work was to keep in contact from time to time with various others active members of the Association, the whereabouts of whom I had given me by Sung Yah Shing.

On the afternoon of the 6-7-38 acting on instructions of Sung Yah Shing I visited Wong Ts Koo at Room No.47 of the Dai

Tseu Sue Kong

Whe (十華) Lodging House, Route Auguste Boppe, French Concession, he gave me two bombs (potato masher type). These I took to my home 82 Route Vallon, where on arrival I gave same to Lee Chi Wei (李奇偉) (not arrested), what he did with them I do not know. I was then instructed by Sung Yeh Shing to be at the Teh Nyi Lou (德義樓) teashop, Rue Krætzler at 6 a.m. on the morning of the 7-6-38 and there await the possible arrival of nine men, named:-

- (1) Wong Ts Koo (王老固) arrested.
- (2) Kiang Kwei Sung (江桂生) "
- (3) Zou Liang (趙良), alias
Zung Tee Zao (陳志朝) "
- (4) Zung Kai Ewan (陳南光) "
- (5) Zung Kai Yuen (陳開元) not arrested.
- (6) Ching Young Sung (程湧生) " "
- (7) Wong Kwong Zai (王光才) " "
- (8) Lee Tsung Hwei (李春輝) " "
- (9) Tseu Zung Poo (朱仲九) arrested.

who, had gone out that morning, as far as I know, for the purpose of assassinating "traitors". I was to inform Sung Yeh Shing the results, as to whether the bombs etc and hand-bills had been disposed of.

All of the aforementioned persons returned and reported to me that they had carried out their respective missions successfully, with the exception of the 2nd, named Kiang Kwei Sung, who failed to report. I recognise all the persons named in this document as active members of the Assassination

Tseu Sue Kong

Squad of the Chinese Youths Salvation Association.

On the 18-7-38 at about 11 a.m. I was given a letter by Sung Yah Shing, import of which read " that Zung Kai Kwan and his brother Zung Kai Yuen were to go to Jessfield Road near Tifeng Road and there await an opportunity to assassinate one named Zung Yoeh Poo (鄭月波) (victim F.I.R. 1584/38 BW) this letter I delivered to Zung Kai Kwan at about 9 a.m. on the 19-7-38 at 276 Rue Eugene Bard, French Concession.

The above is my true statement.

(Sgd.) **Tseu Sue Kong**

Tau Lung Foo (朱仲元)

Soochow

D.S.20 Bretherton

4.40 p.m.

26-7-38

C.D. 72

My name is Tau Lung Foo (朱仲元), I am 25 years of age and a native of Soochow, where I lived with my parents until I was 17 years old, having been educated at the King Kiang (江) Primary School, King Kiang Road, Soochow. On arrival in Shanghai I obtained a position as school-teacher at the Chi-nan (河南) School, Chia Tu Road (斜土路), Nantao and resident at No.21 Zee Foh Li (受福里) Rue du Marche, P.O.

All went well until the outbreak of hostilities, namely, August 1937 when I joined the Hwo San, Liangyin (二陰梁山) Training Depot of the 80th. Division. On the 16th. of August 1937 my division came to Nantao, and just prior to that area being occupied by the Japanese Military, I together with others dressed in plainclothes (unarmed) escaped into the French Concession, when I took up temporary residence at my old home, 21 Zee Foh Li Rue du Marche. Acting on instructions of my adjutant "Chu" I was visiting an emergency hospital, situated on Rue Bourgeat when I kept in touch with all soldiers who had recovered from their wounds, detailing them back to Nantao Headquarters.

I had no sooner taken over this assignment when the Japanese took over Nantao, with the result that I stayed at my home, 21 Zee Foh Li, until the end of December 1937 at which time I was approached by my brother, Tai Pui Ying (叶佩英), who offered me the position of clerk at the Zung Kang (淞康) Refugee Camp, Alabaster Road. This position I held until March 1938, when I contracted fever necessitating my lying sick in my old home for one month. It was not until the end of July 1938 that I met one named Ching Tung Tung (金冬冬), not in custody, who interest-

duced to Sung Yah Ching (孙亚昌), arrested, the chief of the Assassination Squad of the Chinese Youths National Salvation Association, with Headquarters at Hankow, outside the Huang-Ching (黄金) Theatre, Rue de Consulat, F.C. when he asked me to join his squad, to which I agreed, with the result that I was instructed to visit Room No. (forgotten) of the Dah Woo (大屋) Lodging House, Rue Auguste Berpe, at 7 p.m. on the 6-7-38, and there take delivery of a cardboard box containing handgrenades, which I did and gave to Ching Yung Sung (陈荣生), not in custody, who was waiting outside the Dah Woo Lodging House, this I carried out to the letter.

On the morning of the 7th. of July 1938 I was visited by Ching Yung Sung (陈荣生), not in custody, at my residence when he gave me a bundle of handbills and five dollars, the handbills were of an anti-Japanese nature, the exact nature I forget, these I was assigned to distribute in various parts of the Concession, which I did by taking a hire car, using part of the money given me for the hire of the car. I do not know what Ching Yung Sung did with the handgrenades I had given him on the night of the 6-7-38.

On the morning of the 21st. of July 1938 I was assigned by Sung Yah Ching (孙亚昌) to take two pistols from the Ya-Ming (亚美) Clock shop, on Rue de Wei Kwei, which would be given to me by a boy known as "Kiang" (江) in the form of a parcel. Thus I took the two Japanese Pistols, French Concession, and handed them over to Sung Yah Ching (孙亚昌). I likewise carried this assignment out to the letter.

Tau Zung Foo (

)continued, sheet 3.

Other than is related in the foregoing, I have not participated further in any terrorist activities, nor have I been concerned in any other criminal activities. I recognise as members of the Chinese Youths Salvation Association, Assassination Squad, the following named persons, now in custody of the police:-

- (1) Sung Yeh Shing (孫重興)
- (2) Zan Liang (趙良)
- (3) Wong Ts Koo (王志明)
- (4) Tsau Su Kong (周吉剛)

of the members not arrested I could identify the following three named persons:-

- (1) Ching Tung Sung (陳楚生)
- (2) Wong Kwong Zai (王光才)
- (3) Lee Tsung Kwai (李春輝)

The above is my true statement.

5635
21 ~ 38

C. C. Crime Branch XXXXX

1584/38 ()

July 25, 38

41

1, O.O.I.

At 8.30 p.m. 23/7/38 C.C.C. 25 on duty at room No.3 House No. 62 Route Vellon arrested one:-

(15) Woo Shuin Tuh (吴纯德), 29, Honan, a/employed, N.P.A.

who attempted to enter the room. This person after being conveyed to the French Police Headquarters was handed over to the S.M.P.

Further interrogated he stated that he first arrived in Shanghai some weeks ago from Hongkong, but after continued questioned he finally admitted that he only arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong at about 11 a.m. 23/7/38, travelling on a German steamer.

He added that formerly he resided at Chapei but returned to Honan his place of nativity at the outbreak of hostilities.

He explains that the reason he returned to Shanghai was because he received a letter from a friend named "Mang" () requesting that he return to look at his former property. This appears to be a ridiculous excuse, and in view of his contradictory statements regarding the date of arrival he is being detained for further enquiries.

The following are reports received on the examination of the Circumstances seized:-

*21. 30h Branch
In females
Ciglar
D.S.I. 26/7*



*G.D. 2. 21h
22h
File 21h
the morning 26/7
21h
20/7*

1584/38 (B7)

C. S. Crime Branch XXXX

July 25, 38

2/2

1, C.O.L.

(1) One "Astra" .32 Auto No.7388 and 2 cartridge cases found at the scene of the shooting.

This pistol was used by the assassin. The pistol is in good working order and has very recently been fired. Previous records:- Nil. The cartridge cases found at the scene were fired by this pistol. The pistol bears the Chinese characters of the S.C.G. Police Bureau.

(2) One .32 "Browning" auto No.670461, 1 magazine and seven rounds, seized at 276 Rue Eugene Bard 22-7-38.

The pistol is in good working order and has not recently been fired. No previous record.

(3) One "Spanish" .32 auto No.101891, 1 magazine 6 rounds of ammunition.

Pistol is in good working order but has not recently been fired. It has no previous record.

(4) One Mauser 7.63 Auto No. 53367, 2 magazines and 20 rounds of ammunition.

Pistol is in good working order, but has no previous record.

C. L. Harris
D.S. 114

8635

C 8, Crime Branch XXXXXX

1584/38

July 23, 38.

2/1

1 O.O.L.

At 10 a.m. 22/7/38 the accused Zung Nyoon Liang (*廖 乃 勇*) arrested at the scene of the crime, together with pistol used in the commission of the offence were handed over to C "8" for further interrogation and examination. Upon being interrogated by detectives attached to C "8" the accused readily admitted having shot the victim Dzung Yeeh Poo (*董 叶 波*) adding that the motive for same, was because he was a traitor to his Country.

*Dr. Sp. Branch
Information
Brighton 23
2.5.1.*

He further stated that he was accompanied to the scene by his younger brother named:-

*C.D.D. Sh
Q 7/1*

Zung Eke Nyeeh (*廖 克 之*), 16, Zeechow, Canton, a student, residing at No. 276 Rue Eugene Bard, French Concession who was also armed with a pistol but did not open fire at the victim, or Police, but hurriedly left the scene when the shooting started.

*(Mr. D. J. ...)
9.2.28*

The pistols, accused maintain were given to them about one week ago in Ka Ka Zeh French Gardens by one Shung Yeh Shing (*董 叶 生*) alleged leader of the terrorist group, who also detailed them who they were to assassinate.



He added that he had previously made arrangements with his brother to the effect that after they had shot the victim they should proceed by various routes to the French Consulate and meet again at their residence at No. 276 Rue Eugene Bard, upon receipt of this information

*S. 1
Q 24/1*


1584/38

July 23, 38

3/2

1 O.O.L.


a party of detectives comprising D.S. Bradley, D.S.I. Liao, D.S.I. Wong Foh Sung, C.D.S.s 72 and 274, C.D.Cs. 31 and the undersigned proceeded at once to the French Concession and having obtained the assistance of the French Police at 11 a.m. a raid was made on the downstairs kitchen Room of No.276 Rue Eugene Bard where one:-

(2) Hwong Ah Cheuh (), 22, Lausling,
s/female, N.P.A.

was arrested therein.

A search of the room resulted in finding one .32 Browning automatic pistol, with a magazine containing 7 rounds and a box containing 24 rounds of .32 ammunition which was concealed in a small leather attache case under the bed. A group photograph of the accused and three other alleged members of the terrorist group was also seized.

A document also found in the room giving the accused details of the victim's movements was seized reads as follows:-

"Tung Yuch Kee, native of Kwantung, age about 60, slim build, grey and white hair, thin face, with short beard (grey and white), sunken eyes with keen sight, wears long gown, residing on the 1st. floor, House 7, Rueum Zenn Li (), corner of Jessfield

1584/38

C 8, Crime Branch XXXXXX

July 23, 38

3/3

1, O.O.L.

and Tifeng Road.

At 8.30 a.m. daily he proceeds from his home to Bubbling Well and thence by No.1 Route Tram to attend his office in the Hardeen Building on Nanking Road near Hunan Road. Between 5.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. daily, he returns to his home by the same route, i.e. takes No.1 Route Tram from Nanking Road to Bubbling Well and then walks to his home."

A visit was next paid to the Wai Lung Hospital, No.50 Avenue Duhaill where it was believed one Zou Liang (趙良), a suspect, was receiving treatment for some sickness, enquiries within however proved abortive.

The female was handed over direct and upon being interrogated stated that she became acquainted with the accused and various other male friends of his about one month ago whilst in the Ha Ka Zah public gardens, French Concession. At this time she was living with one Wong To Shing (王德盛), a brassmith, in various lodging houses in the French Concession.

A few days ago her sweetheart informed her that he could not afford to continue hiring hotel rooms and arranged that until such time as he could secure a small room, he had arranged for her to stay at the home of accused Lung Hyeon Liang (呂軒良) and she claims that upon arrival of Police she was unpacking her belongings.

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3/4

Questioned regarding her arrival at accused's home this a.m., she added that when she arrived at about 9 a.m. 22/7/38 she found the premises locked, about fifteen minutes later one whom she knew to be a friend of accused opened the door and allowed her to enter (This person is now known to be Zau Liang). Shortly after 10 a.m. 22/7/38 accused's brother, the one alleged to have gone to the scene of the assassination, returned and ordered her to wait outside for a short time. About fifteen minutes later he allowed her to again ^{enter} into the room and he left explaining that he would return about noon for tiffin.

Kang Hyeon Liang (陈汉良) was further closely interrogated and as a result he further admitted that a further two active members of the terroristic gang named Hoo Yu Mei (杜永梅), Zao Kong Yi (赵同依) could be located at No. 1 Kow Kow Li Route de Sicurs, French Consulate, a foreign style boarding house operated by a Russian.

At 1.15 p.m. 22/7/38 D.S.I. Oughton, D.S. Bradley, D.S.I. Liao, D.S.I. Wang Yee Sang, C.D.S.s 72, 274, C.D.O. 72 (3) accompanied by members of the French Police and carried out a raid on a upstairs rear room of the above

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C S, Crime Branch

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3/5

1, O.O.L.

premises, it was found however that the occupants who are of the student type went out at about 12 noon, presumably to take food. Nothing incriminating was found on the premises.

Detectives are keeping observation on No.276 Rue Eugene Bard and also at Rue de Secours awaiting the return of the occupants.

At about 7 p.m. waiting detectives at No.1 Kau Lou Li, Route de Secours arrest one named:-

- (3) Lau Liang (黎良), 38, Hangehew, s/cardboard box maker, residing at No.276 Rue Eugene Bard, French Concession,

who came to visit the room previously raided. He was conveyed to Leu Ka Wei, Miss Dredley, Fowler and a party proceeded to the French Concession Headquarters and interrogated him on the spot. He declined to give any information but upon being searched two visiting cards were found in his possession one of which bore telephone No.84857 which appeared to have recently been written on.

This number was at once checked through the Telephone Company and found to be owned by one N. Vorotnikov, 82 Route Vallon. This address was at once visited and upon enquiring of the Russian landlord information was obtained which led detectives to No.3

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38

3/8

1, C.O.L.

room of the building wherein one:- ✓

(4) Tseu Seu Kaung (周學岡) alias Lau Siou (陶紹),
age 25, Tsungming, s/printer,

was arrested, a search of his room resulted in the
seizure of various papers etc. He identified Lau Liang
(趙良) resultant in both men admitting being very
prominent members of the terrorist group.

Both men and the seized documents were handed over ,
but detectives remained to observe the premises and to
arrest anyone who should come to the room.

At 9.30 p.m. 22/7/38 waiting detectives at No. 62
Route Valen arrested one:-

(5) Tsao Loong Foo (朱仲先) alias Ts Zao Yoong
(), 25, Seeshow, s/school teacher,
residing at No. 21 Nam Foe Rd, Rue de Marche,

who had gone to the premises to visit Tseu Seu Kaung.

At 9.45 p.m. the detectives also at 62 Route Valen
arrested one:-

(6) Sien Woe Tsong (蕭湖東) alias Sien Foo
Foe (蕭波夫), 25, Chokiang, s/newspaper
office manager, residing at the In Woe Lodging
House, Kelling Road.

who had also gone to the room of Tseu Seu Kaung.

Sien has not been identified by any of the other
arrested persons, but he is being temporary detained

C 8, Crime Branch

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3/7

1, O.O.L.

until enquiries are completed.

At 10 p.m. 22/7/38 detectives left at No.15 Pau Hoo Li off Rue Hue arrested two male Chinese named:-

- (7) Liu Sung Ding (劉松平), 40, Szechuen, m/cook, residing 419 Kuikiang Road,
(8) Tsoo Yien Woo (左英武), 40, Anhwei, m/cook, 419 Kuikiang Road,

both men having gone to the room ^{which} ~~which~~ was being kept under observation.

They were subsequently handed over and although at present there does not appear much evidence against them, they are being detained for enquiries.

Further interrogation of Tsoo Seu Kaung (周守剛) resulted in him admitted being a very active member of the terrorist group, he being employed chiefly as clerk. He admitted also that the document found in the home of Lung Hyeen Liang (梁永良) which gave details of the victim and his method of travel to and from office daily, was written and sent by him.

He also gave further information regarding one who was his chief, and at about 11.15 p.m. 22/7/38 D.S.I. Brighton, D.S.I. Henry D.S.I. Wong Foh Sang, D.S.I. 274, ~~the~~ the undersigned having obtained the assistance of French Police and led by Tsoo Seu Kaung a raid was made on Room No. 5 House 14 Passage 22, Avenue

C 8, Crime Branch

1584/38

July 25, 38

3/8

1, O.O.L.

Joffre wherein one:-

(9) Sung Yah Shing (孙亚生), 27, Nanking,
a/terrorist,

was arrested, and a quantity of papers seized.

This house was found to be a Russian boarding house operated by one S.G. Rubinsort, aged 68, who stated that on June 14th. one Chinese male and a small boy rented room No.7 for \$47.00.

Today one believed to be Zou Kung Yih (赵国义) went to the landlord and explained that he wanted to rent room No.6 and Sung Yah Shing who had been a frequent visitor to room No.7 previously moved into room No.6.

Sung Yah Shing admitted being deputy chief of an assassination group in Shanghai, but was unable to give any information regarding the present whereabouts of Zou Kung Yih (赵国义) his leader, but added that in all probability he would come to the address just raided within a short time, detectives are therefore maintaining a strict watch on the premises.

Sung Yah Shing was taken to Lat Ho Wei and immediately further questioned, resulting in him leading the detective party to No.257 Rue De-Wai-Kwei, the Yeh Nam clock shop where he pointed out how under the floor boards of an attic room were concealed two pistols.

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C 8, Crime Branch XXXXXX

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3/9

1, O.O.L.

These were recovered and found to be

- (1) One full automatic Mauser, No.53367, with one magazine containing 7 rounds and another containing 13 rounds.
- (2) One .32 auto Spanish make No.101891, complete with one magazine containing 6 rounds of ammunition one of which was in the breach when found.

Sung Yeh Shing was formerly owner of the clock shop wherein the pistols were found, it will be noted that the accused arrested after having assassinated the victim, stated that the pistols were given them by Sung Yeh Shing which statement he (Sung) does not deny.

At 12.30 a.m. 23/7/38 C.D.C.s 31 and 373 arrested one:-

(24) Fung To Sing (方子平), 58, Hangchow, s/unemployed, No.82 Route Vallen, who was sitting suspiciously near the room which they were watching. He was handed over and at present is being detained for enquiries.

The seized firearms and ammunition will be examined at the Arms Identification Section. Seized documents papers etc. will be later translated and tabulated.

Attached are photographs of two other known members of this association group, one of them attended the shooting this A.M.

C "8", Crime Branch XXXXX

1584/38

July 23, 38

3/10

1, O.O.L.

At 9 a.m. 23/7/38 C.D.Gs. 31 and 273 whilst on observation duty at No.62 Route Vallon received a telephone call from some unknown person asking for the occupant of room No.3, since this was the room they were watching they represented themselves to be the occupant and advised the caller to come over at once explaining that everything was alright.

At 9.30 a.m. 23/7/38 a male Chinese entered the room at No.62 Route Vallon, detectives at once effected his arrest and he was ascertained to be:-

(11) Wang To Koo (王子固) alias

Wang Hing Tsh (王明德)

Wang To Chien (王子健), 23, Ningpo,

s/brass-smith, residing at No.276 Rue Eugene
Hard.

The undersigned and C.D.S. 274 at once proceeded to the French Concession and conveyed the arrested man to Lok Ka Wei Station, where upon being searched an envelope was found on which was written the name of one living at No.1205 Avenue Edward VII.

Assisted by the French Police this address was visited and one:-

(12) Sung Shing An (陳世安), 23, Ningpo,

s/brass-smith, resident at the address wherein arrested therein at 11.15 p.m. 23/7/38.

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2/11, 00

1, O.O.L.

Wong Ts Koo and Zung Shing An were subsequently handed over to the S.M.P.

Wong admits being a member of a terrorist group operating in Shanghai and is closely connected with other persons arrested 22/7/38, further is the sweetheart of Kwong Ah Cheuh (王阿菊) who was arrested 22/7/38 at No.276 Rue Eugene Bard wherein a pistol was seized.

He added in reply to certain questions that at about noon 22/7/38 he was in the company of Zung Khe Hyeoh (陳南元) who it will be recalled was the person who was present at the assassination A.M. 22/7/38, but escaped arrest. Zung Khe Hyeoh he adds informed him of the assassination and the subsequent arrest by Police of his brother Zung Hyeoh Liang.

During the night of 22/23-7-38 they both stayed together at the Foh Shing Lodging House No.717 Rue Amiral Bayle, French Concession and left again at about 6 a.m. 23/7/38, each proceeding by separate routes intending to meet again at No.28 Route Vallon the residence of Lee San Heng (already arrested).

Registrar at the Foh Shing Lodging House corroborated his statement.

At present very little evidence has been secured against Zung Shing An but he being held for further enquiries.

C "B" Crime Branch XXXX

1584/38

July 23,

38

3/12

1, O.O.L.

At 8 p.m. 23/7/38 C.D.Cs. 23 and 31 on waiting duty at No. 62 Route Vallon effected the arrest of one:-

(13) Ching Ying Sung (金銀政), 27, Chekiang, a/unemployed, N.P.A.

who entered room No. 3 of the above address. were watching.

At 8.10 p.m. 23/7/38 the same detectives also arrested one:-

(14) Tsai Sung San (蔡松山), 42, Shantung, a/unemployed, No. 200 Taoyee Road,

who also went to room No. 3 of 62 Route Vallon.

D.S. Bretherton and C.D.S. 274 attended and the arrested men after first being conveyed to Lok Ka Wei were handed over to the S.M.P.

Ching Ying Sung stated that he went to the above place to meet a friend named Yang Ying (楊瑩) when he met on 19-7-38 at the New World. He person known as Yang Ying resides in the building, this person further told that he intended to leave Shanghai for Hankow within the next few days.

He was ascertained to have spent the night of 22-23/7/38 at a lodging house on Rue Polina and later he led detectives to No. 102 of this road where is situated the Sing Loong Lodging House, a search of the room which he occupied resulted in finding \$35.00.

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C "8" Crime Branch xxx

3/13

July 23, 38
1, C.O.L.

Since the circumstances regarding the reason of this person's visit to No.62 Route Vallon are very suspicious he is being detained for further enquiries.

Tsai Sung San was ascertained to be ex C.P.C. 2167 dismissed from the Force in 1931. He stated that he had gone to No.62 Route Vallon in search of a friend named Zung (~~1/2~~) whom he believed resided at that address, with a view to seeking employment.

However this statement has not been corroborated and the visit of this man to the premises needs further investigation therefore he is being temporary detained until the completion of enquiries.

Enquiries proceeding.

R. L. ...
S.S. 114

D.C. (Sp. Branch)

G. 1504-1 38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—1584/38.

"B" Division.
Bubbling Well Police Station.
July 22nd, 1938.

Diary Number:— 2.

Nature of Offence: 1. O.O.L.

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

An inquest was held at the Public Mortuary, Kinoochow Road at 4.30p.m. 22/7/38 on the body of Dzung Yesh Poo by Dr. Tengui when he found that the cause of death was from gunshot wounds and ordered that same be removed by deceased's wife for burial.


D.I.

D.D.O."B".

DC (S.P. Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

8635

Division.

Police Station.

July 22nd, 1938

Crime Register No. 1504/38

Diary Number 1.

(Sheet No. 1.)

Nature of Offence: 2. 0.0.1.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day.
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Jessfield Road, about 50 yards North of Avenue Road.
Time and date of offence.	About 9.15a.m. 22/7/38.
" " " reported.	9.25a.m. 22/7/38.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	S.M. Police.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	One in custody. LUNG HYUN LIANG (17712), 18, Meekow, single, member of China Young Men's Anti-Japanese Salvation League.
Arrests.	One arrest by F.S. Nigr.
Classification of property stolen.	Value \$
Classification of property recovered.	Value \$
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	(a) 9.15a.m. 22/7/38. (b) Body lying on west pavement of Jessfield Road facing South. (c) Gunshot wounds. (d) Political.
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence. In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (a) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretences and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (a) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (b) Means used (tools etc.) (c) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (d) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	Accused detail by his superiors to assassinate the deceased, waited an opportunity and followed him from his home and then shot him. FILE S.P. 24/7

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

- (j) What staff employed on premises ?
(k) Are they all "old" servants ?
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long ?
(m) What was their "characters" ?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason ?
(o) Are old servants suspected ?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected ?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

At 9.35a.m. 22/7/38 P.S. 327 Nigar brought to the station the accused whom he had arrested on Yu Teen Road for the assassination of one named Huang Yock Poo.

Inquiries ascertained that at about 9.15a.m. 22/7/38 P.S. Nigar was patrolling South along Jessfield Road on his horse and when a few yards North of Avenue Road, he heard a woman scream and almost simultaneously two pistol shots ring out.

On looking around P.S. Nigar saw a male Chinese collapse on the pavement on the west side of Jessfield Road about 40 to 50 yards North of Avenue Road.

At the same time he observed a male Chinese dressed in a blue long gown putting something inside his gown and start to run North along Jessfield Road towards Tifeng Road.

P.S. Nigar immediately turned his horse around and gave chase, the man turning into Tifeng Road, as P.S. Nigar turned the corner in pursuit the man in the blue long gown (accused) took out a gun and started to fire at him and continued to do so whilst running along Tifeng Road, to which P.S. Nigar replied with five shots.

When a few yards away from Yu Teen Road corner, P.S. Nigar shouted out to C.I.C. 2438 on traffic duty, calling his attention to the escaping man, where the accused took up position behind a telephone pole and started to fire at the C.I.C. who withdrew far over to the Five

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.

.....Police Station.

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Diary Number:— 1/sheet No. 3.

Nature of Offence:

Time at which
investigation begun
and concluded each day

Places
visited in
course of
investigation
each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Station entrance (Yu Yuen and Tifong Roads corner),
and then fired four shots at accused.

The accused then turned East into Yu Yuen Road
and when about 40 yards along, stopped, turned around
and fired another shot at F.S. Edgar who was dismounting
from his horse. F.S. Edgar replied with one shot, when
he observed the accused, looking at his pistol and then
threw same onto Yu Yuen Road.

F.S. Edgar then succeeded in arresting the
accused.

On picking up the pistol, same was found to
contain one round jammed in the breach and three rounds
in the magazine.

The accused on being questioned gave the
following information:—

"Accused named Sung Hyeon Liang (陳元良), age
18, native of Zaochow, 4/terrorist, attached to China
Young Men's Anti-Japanese Salvation League, of which
one named Sung Ya Sien (沈亞先), age 30, native of
Kiangpo, is the leader. On the afternoon of Sunday,
(17/7), a meeting was held in Ku-Ku-Loh French Garden
where I met my leader who gave me a portrait of the
victim Huang Yeh Foo and a pistol with 12 or 13
rounds of ammunition and ordered me to assassinate the
person on the portrait. I started to make enquiries
of the person at about 8.30p.m. on 18/7/1921 the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:—**Sheet No. 4,**

Nature of Offence:

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Hardeon Building but without result. At 6 p.m. 20/7/38, I came out from my friend's house situated at House No. 7 in an alleyway opposite Ocean Cinema on Rue Eugene Bard, where I spent the night, boarded a French Concession Tram Route No. 7, at Avenue Joffre-Route Veyron Stop, to Route De Say Leong termination, from where I walked along Avenue Haig to Tifong Road to wait for the person. About 9 a.m. I saw the person come out from the lane in which he resided and followed behind him to wait an opportunity to fire at him. On arriving at Jessfield Road at a point of 50 yards away from Avenue Road, I took out my pistol which I was carrying and fired two shots at him from the back, both of which took effect and the person fell down on the ground immediately. I then turned back to Tifong Road, and managed to escape, but was pursued by a foreign Police Officer and eventually arrested by him on Yu Yuen Road near Tifong Road. Whilst I was pursued I fired several shots at the foreigner.

The name of the victim is Daung Yech Foo, alias Daung Hyeon Ah (鄭元伯).

Further enquiries ascertained the deceased to be Daung Yech Foo (鄭月波), age 63, Canton, residing with his family at 23 Yuen Lou Li, Jessfield Road and employed as an interpreter at the Yeh Kee Co.,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

..... Division.
..... Police Station.
..... 19

Diary Number:— 1/crime No. 2,

Nature of Offence:

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

(Room 214) 2nd floor, Harlequin Building, Hankow Road, which is a Japanese enterprise.

Mrs. M. Kock, 22/23 Jessfield Road who witnessed the affray states that at about 9.15a.m. 22/7/36 she was walking along Jessfield Road when she heard a shot fired and she caught sight of a male Chinese dressed in a blue long gown, and then saw the same man fired another shot at the victim, she shouted out which brought to the scene Trooper Sgt. Egan, who immediately gave chase after the man.

Mrs. Kock later attended the station and identified the accused as the man she saw shoot the victim. A search of the vicinity resulted in the finding of two cartridge cases near where the victim fell, these have been forwarded to the Arms Identification Section.

The wounded man was removed to the Red Cross Hospital, Avenue Haig, by the U.F. Brigade ambulance, where, the following doctor's cert was issued.

"One shot wound of abdomen and chest, in a dying condition".

The wounded man succumbed to his injuries about ten minutes after admission to hospital.

The body of deceased was removed to the Public Mortuary pending inquest, but later enquiries ascertained that deceased was a Japanese subject, having been

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—

Division.
Police Station.
19

Diary Number:—Sheet No. 6.

Nature of Offence:

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
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RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Registered by the Japanese Home Office under Certificate No. 37 issued on 24/4/1904 and Yokohama Residents' Certificate No. 7072/13.

The Japanese Consular Police were informed by S.I. Yamaguchi and instructions received that a Japanese doctor would hold an inquest at the Public mortuary at 3 p.m. 22/7/38.

The prisoner together with arms and ammunition were handed over to D.S. Rhodes (C. U) at 10 a.m. 22/7/38.

A.A. Under No. 23 complied with.

Informants D.O.*M.

D.S.U.*B.

D.S.I. Wrighton, U. S.

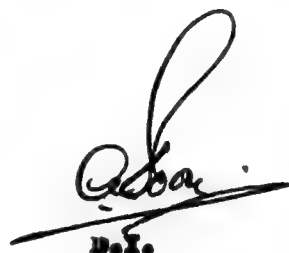
D.I. Crawford (U.S.).

Japanese Consular Police.

Staff D.O. (Special Branch).

Special D.O. (Japanese).

D.S.I. Wrighton, C.S.


D.I.

12 Detained In Terrorist Probe May Be Handed Over

**Eight Said To Have Made
Confessions To Three
Assassinations**

**TWO ARE HELD ON
FIREARM COUNTS**

**Two Others May Go Into
Japanese Hands For
Van Killing**

Confessions to no less than four cases of bombing on July 7 as well as to four assassinations on various other recent dates, are said to have been obtained from 10 of the 29 Chinese terrorist suspects now being held by the "Homicide Squad," S. M. P. Special Branch.

This information, coming from semi-official sources, was made available to a CHINA Press reporter yesterday afternoon. The 10 confessed suspects, as well as two others who were found in possession of firearms at the time they were arrested, probably will be handed over to the Japanese military authorities, or turned over the boundaries of the International Settlement in the near future.

No definite information as to the possible date when the men will be handed over could be obtained in Settlement police circles last night.

It is believed, however, that the two men found in possession of guns will be handed over first. The men are stated to have been interrogated and the only crime that can be fastened upon them is the transportation of firearms.

However, the terms of the new S. M. C. emergency proclamation decree that they shall be expelled from the Settlement along with terrorists who have committed assassinations or bombings. And being turned over the boundary is identical with being handed over to the Japanese.

Eight In One Gang

Eight of the 10 suspects who are said to have confessed allegedly belong to the same gang. If their confessions are true, then they constituted one of the most active terrorist bands in the city. It is claimed that their confessions cover four bombings on July 7 and three assassinations.

The bombings involved were those carried out at the "Floating Restaurant" on the Bund, the bombing in front of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the bombing on Alabaster Road near the Yu Ya Ching Road Bridge, and the bombing at 120 Jinkee Road. All of these affairs were staged early on the morning of July 7, and three of them ended

in casualties.

In the Alabaster Road affair, bombs were hurled at Japanese sentries on duty across the Settlement border. The sentries opened fire on the bomb-tossers and three of the latter were killed.

The "Floating Restaurant" bombing resulted in two Chinese deaths while three persons were reported wounded. One of the Chinese casualties was reported to have been an employee of the "Ta Tao Government." The others were described as having been pedestrians, or workmen who happened to be in the vicinity. In the Jinkee Road bombing, one casualty was reported. A wounded man was picked up by an ambulance near the scene of the blast.

Lloyd Road Shooting

The shooting affair in a Chinese lawyer's office on Lloyd Road staged during the latter part of June, is credited to the same men. In this incident, the lawyer's clerk was killed while a coolie was wounded. The lawyer, however, was not in the office at the time and escaped possible death. The eight men concerned in the July 7 bombings are said to have confessed to implication in the slaying of the lawyer's clerk. At the same time, they are said to have admitted that it was the lawyer they were really after.

Confessions to implication in the assassination of Tsenz Yueh-poo, employee of the Japanese Press Censorship Bureau, last week, and the slaying of a Russian bodyguard on the Bund two months ago, also are said to have been obtained from the same eight men.

The Russian bodyguard was shot and killed during an attempt to assassinate his employer, Yue Chuch-sher, wealthy local cotton mill magnate, and a man said to have been one of the original members of the pro-Japanese Shanghai Citizen's Federation. Yue was slightly wounded and so was another Russian bodyguard. One gunman was killed while another was taken into custody and brought before the First Special District Court for trial. He subsequently drew a "life" term.

Van Slayers Held

The two other terrorist suspects held by the police are said to have confessed to the slaying more than a week ago of Van Chi-sen, prominent Shanghai attorney and a man who had been mentioned in some quarters as the Japanese choice for the presidency of the Special District Court in Nanking. One of these men was arrested near the scene of the shooting; the other was picked up a few hours later.

Just what will happen to the other 19 of the 29 terrorist suspects now being held by the "Homicide Squad" is still undetermined.

Three of these people are women, who are believed to have acted as some helpers for some of the men. This has not been proven, however, and it is possible that they may be released. In fact, the police still have nothing definite on any of the remaining 16, but interrogations of these people will probably continue for some time to come.

Police Still Hold Terrorists

May Be Handed Over
To Japanese ; Hongkew
Victim Identified

"No terror to have been handed over, to the Japanese yet," a high police officer, informed the "North-China Daily News" yesterday morning when questioned about a report that a man who had been caught with a hand grenade in his possession, had been placed in the custody of the Japanese military police, in accordance with the recent proclamation issued by the S.M.C.

"There is a possibility that we might hand one over today," he added, "but so far all our suspects remain in custody here." The newly-formed special branch at Police Headquarters which deals with political crimes in the Settlement, has been pursuing an intensive campaign to rid the city of its terrorist elements, and so far, the efforts of the branch have met with success, no fewer than 24 alleged participants in the recent wave of political killings have been rounded-up by raiding parties.

Recent attempts at assassinating various prominent Chinese who are connected with the new pro-Japanese regimes around Shanghai have been marked by the prompt arrests of the assassins and the rounding-up of their confederates. At the present time the police hold the killers of Mr. Van Chien and Mr. Zung Nyoh-poo, who were shot last week by members of anti-Japanese terrorist organizations, and the man who made the attempt on the life of Mr. Yih Kyi-van, a member of the Salt Revenue Board, on Monday paid for the crime with his life.

Victim Identified

Meanwhile the victim of Monday night's murder in West Hongkew has been identified as Yang Ching-soong, aged about 27, and a native of Pootung. The victim was not married and was employed as a carpenter.

As reported in the "North-China Daily News," Yang was brutally murdered with an axe while sleeping outside his house at Lane 14, 230 Kai-feng Road, sustaining deep wounds on the throat. The killer made his escape.

Questioned as to a motive for the assassination police officers attached to the West Hongkew station stated that it was not connected with the recent political killings.

Suspect in Court

Prompt work by the West Hongkew police resulted in the detention of a suspect, a carpenter named Yang Ah-cho, who had been living in the same lane where the body was found. Yang was brought up at the First Special District Court yesterday and was detained on a writ of detention for one week.

When arrested by Detective-Sergeant J. W. Sanbrook the suspect was found to possess a cotton coat, the sleeves of which were marked with blood stains. Three Japanese 10 sen coins, some photographs of girls and a \$1 note were also found in the coat.

That a love-affair might have been the cause of the tragedy was an opinion expressed by the police, but the suspect denies all knowledge of the murder stating that he and the victim were good friends.

File
2/17
2/17

24 Terrorist Suspects Land In Police Net

Majority Interrogated On Tseng Shooting; Ringleader Held

No less than 24 terrorist suspects were in the hands of the recently formed "Homicide Squad," Shanghai Municipal Police Headquarters, late last night.

Raids were carried out throughout the entire day and after more than 50 hours without sleep, both foreign and Chinese detectives on the squad were still on the job at an early hour this morning.

The suspects were all picked up in a series of raids started Friday afternoon, about three hours after the assassination on Jessfield Road, of Tseng Yueh-poo, naturalized Japanese citizen, and a man stated to have been an employee of the Japanese Press Censorship Bureau.

The raids were carried out on information said to have been obtained from Chen Yu-liang, the 18-year-old youth nabbed near the scene of the shooting after a running gun battle with a foreign mounted policeman.

Gunman Talks

Chen, besides admitting the killing, is said to have done considerable talking, and, among other persons, is stated to have imitated the man who gave him the gun used in the slaying of Tseng. This information led to several raids in the Settlement Friday afternoon and early that evening. Five Chinese males were nabbed and one pistol was seized. The fellow who allegedly supplied the killer with this weapon, however, was not among the arrested persons.

More raids were carried out during the evening and four more suspects were picked up, and three additional pistols seized. This brings the total of guns in the hands of the police, in connection with the Tseng shooting, to the rather impressive figure of five.

Ringleader Believed Nabbed

Although the police last night still had several loose ends to clean up, it was learned that one of the men taken into custody Friday night is believed to have been the ringleader of the terrorist mob responsible for the shooting of Tseng Yueh-poo, and possibly, the murder on Thursday morning, of Van Chien, well-known Shanghai attorney, said to have been slated for the presidency of the Special District Court in Nantao.

The man who allegedly supplied young Chen with the Tseng death weapon, however, is still said to be outside the hands of the law.

Arrests, however, did not stop

with the Friday night raids. Detective Erb-Insp. J. G. Crighton, who is in charge of the case, continued to lead raiding parties until an early hour yesterday morning and roped in 15 more persons for questioning.

The detective, who has had but little sleep during the past 48 hours, remained on the job yesterday afternoon and evening, interrogating suspects in an effort to learn the real inside story of the slayings of the past three days. He was reluctant to discuss his findings, or even talk about them. The investigation of the case, it was explained last night, is still in a stage where considerable secrecy is required.

One thing does seem certain, however. In view of the guns that have been seized, it appears that Detective Crighton has done a good job of bringing in a terrorist gang. It was admitted, of course, that some of the suspects may not be involved in any way in the killings of Van and Tseng, and may subsequently be released. But the individuals caught with guns in their possession, however, seem to be in for a tough time.

No Court Session

None of the suspects nabbed Friday and yesterday morning was brought before the First Special District Court, and, under the new S.M.C. emergency proclamation, it is not likely that they will be.

This proclamation stated that persons committing an offense against the armed forces of the International Settlement will be liable to be handed over to the armed forces concerned.

In the case of the slayers of Van and Tseng, there is some discussion as to whether the ruling can be applied. One victim was definitely a Chinese while the other was a Chinese who had adopted Japanese

citizenship.

Under Chinese law, at the present time, however, a Chinese who is a naturalized citizen of another country is not recognized as such unless he has renounced, to the Chinese authorities, his claim to be a Chinese national. Whether Tseng had ever carried out such an act had not been definitely determined yesterday.

Two More Slayings

Almost at the same time that Tseng Yueh-poo met a sudden end Friday morning, two other Chinese, described as having been members of the Peace Maintenance Commission in the town of Hwatsao, located outside the western district, also are reported to have been killed.

The two men, Chang Yung and Tso Bing, were said to have been on their way to Jessfield to attend a meeting, when they encountered by a group of about 10 Chinese disguised as farmers. Most of the members of the mob were armed with Mausers, and the two Peace Maintenance Commission men never reached their destination. The investigations of these two killings are in the hands of the Japanese authorities.

File
Q-25-4

Chinese Interpreter Of Japanese Censors Bureau Assassinated In Morning

Trooper H. Edgar Of S.M.P., Arrests 18-Year-Old
Assassin After Gun Battle; One More Pistol
Seized In Raid Made By "Homicide Squad"

GANGSTER TYPE CHINESE MURDERED IN CONCESSION; UNIDENTIFIED

The sound of gunfire resounded along Jessfield Road near Tifeng Road shortly after nine o'clock yesterday morning, when an 18-year-old terrorist went into action and killed an elderly Chinese named Dzan, Yuch-poo, who is alleged to be connected as interpreter with the Japanese Censorship Bureau and a naturalized Japanese subject. Bullets flew fast and thick as the youthful assassin was challenged by Trooper H. Edgar of the S.M.P., and arrested after a thrilling gun battle.

This was the second successful political assassination to have been carried out in slightly over 24 hours, Van Chi-sen, veteran Chinese legal practitioner and supporter of the Ta Tao Government, having been shot and killed by two gunmen in his home on Sinza Road early on Thursday morning.

The latest victim of assassin's pistol and arrested a young Chinese girl, who was in the room where the pistol was found. With the arrests and seizures of pistols made in connection with the latest assassination, members of the "Homicide Squad" have in their hands altogether five pistols seized on Thursday and yesterday and six male and two female suspects in their custody. One man was arrested immediately following the assassination of Van Chi-sen on Thursday morning and one pistol picked up at the scene of the crime. Two other suspects were arrested later in the day and a pistol seized. Yesterday morning members of the new squad raided a lodging house on Avenue Road and arrested two men and one woman and seized one pistol. These men and the woman have not been linked up with any cases as yet.

While most of the pedestrians ran for cover at the sound of the shooting, the assassin shoved his pistol under his gown and ran off in the direction of Yu Yuen Road. Attracted to the scene, by the sound of the shooting, Trooper H. Edgar attached to the Bubbling Well Police Station, on mounted patrol at the time, galloped up and on seeing the assassin escaping, gave chase.

Gun Battle

On overtaking the young Chinese, Trooper Edgar shouted to him to halt, but the young Chinese pulled out his pistol and darting behind a lamp post, opened fire on the foreign officer. He fired four shots, but as Trooper Edgar leaped off his horse immediately, they did not take effect. Trooper Edgar drew his pistol and went into action immediately. The assassin ran off again and was chased, this time on foot, by the foreign police officer. The young Chinese turned around and fired two more shots, Trooper Edgar replied, while on the run.

At this stage of the proceedings the assassin ran out of ammunition and as he ran he tossed his pistol away, which was later picked up and turned out to be a Mauser. As Trooper Edgar drew towards him, with his pistol drawn, the Chinese threw up his hands, but even when seized, he did not surrender easily, but put up a struggle.

While an ambulance was called and rushed the victim to a hospital, where he was pronounced dead, the assassin was taken to the Bubbling Well Police Station and later handed over to the "Homicide Squad" now investigating all terrorist crimes in the city.

Raid Made

Going into action immediately after the latest assassin was handed over to them, officers of the "Homicide Squad" conducted several raids in various parts of the Settlement and seized another loaded

The business and other connections of the victim were not definitely established yesterday, he was stated to be an interpreter attached to the Japanese Censorship Bureau in the Hardoon Building on Nanking Road and also to be working for a Japanese firm. It was also rumoured that he was connected with the Reformed Government of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

Concession Murder

About an hour before the political assassination in the Settlement, an unidentified Chinese of the poorer class, believed to be a gangster or loafer, was shot and killed while walking along Avenue Dubail near Route Dolfus. Eye-witnesses of the shooting related that the man was just passing a food shop on Avenue Dubail, when suddenly he was approached by another man, who drew a pistol and fired at the victim at almost point blank range.

Two shots were fired in all and then the killer took to his heels. French Police arriving on the scene almost immediately could not obtain any description of the killer from the eye-witnesses. The victim was rushed to St. Marie Hospital, where he succumbed without regaining consciousness, about 40 minutes later.

Ballistic experts upon examining the shell cases picked up at the scene of the crime have established the fact that they were fired from the same pistol used in a similar killing near Siccawei Road a short time ago. The victim in this crime was also a comparatively unknown Chinese.

Nine Suspects Arrested For Tseng Killing

18-Year-Old Assassin Nabbed By Sgt. Edgar After Gunfight

TSENG SAID TO BE JAPANESE CITIZEN

Victim Said Connected With Japanese Cen- sorship Bureau

Working with all possible speed, members of the "Homicide Squad" Shanghai Municipal Police Headquarters, last night had nine persons suspected of being concerned in the killing of Tseng Yueh-poo, Japanese subject, on Jessfield Road yesterday, under lock and key.

Raids, under the leadership of Detective Sub-Inspector J. G. Crichton, were still underway at 1 a.m. and additional arrests were expected before dawn. The nine suspects picked up yesterday afternoon and evening, together with five pistols, in a series of raids carried out in various parts of the Settlement, bring the total of persons nabbed in connection with the case to ten.

All of those arrested during the raids are said to have been implicated by Chen Yu-liang, the 18-year-old youth responsible for the killing of Tseng yesterday morning while the latter was waiting for a bus on Jessfield Road near Tifeng Road.

Suspects "Mugged"

Police officers, working on the case last night, were not sure that any of the suspects they had rounded up after the arrest of Chen, are actually involved in the assassination. All are men and the fact that their names have apparently been mentioned made it necessary to bring them to headquarters.

Last night, they were being finger-printed and photographed. This morning, it is understood that they will be interrogated. While their connection with the case had not been definitely established last night, it was definitely determined that the victim of yesterday's killing, Tseng Yueh-poo, was a Chinese who became a Japanese subject years ago. His residence was at 23 Yuen Shan II off Jessfield Road.

The victim of the shooting, with bullet wound in his chest and abdomen, immediately started for cover, running in the direction of

a wall on Tifeng Road. He collapsed, however, before he reached his objective and died shortly after he was admitted to the Chinese Red Cross Hospital on Avenue Haig, a few minutes later.

In the meantime, however, his killer started down Jessfield Road as fast as his long legs could carry him. Sergeant H. Edgar, a mounted policeman, who happened to be near the spot at the time, started after the assassin on his horse.

Running Gun Battle

Pedestrians who were on the scene at about this time were almost shocked out of their wits to see a mounted officer tearing down the street after a fleeing man on foot. But what caused most people on the street at the time to head for cover, was the fact that both the gunman and the policeman struck up an exchange of bullets.

The assassin emptied his gun at Sergeant Edgar but his bullets went wild. The police officer's aim also was not accurate. Chen ran out of bullets and the sergeant, spurring up his horse, soon collared the fellow.

Six Shots Were Fired

Chen was subsequently handed over to the "Homicide Squad" at headquarters where he was being interrogated up to a late hour last night. Meanwhile, however, two young women, described as having been his girl friends, were picked up and brought to headquarters for questioning.

Killer Only 18

A youngster of about 18 years of age, Chen looks like anything but a killer. He is a tall youth, slender and round-shouldered. When arrested, he was wearing a blue cotton gown, soft shoes and white trousers.

Under interrogation at headquarters, he is said to have admitted that he is a native of Changsha and that he was a member of the so-called Anti-Japanese Youth Society.

The girl friends, also questioned yesterday afternoon, had but little light to throw on the case. All they seemed to know was that Chen was a boy friend for whom they had a rather affectionate feeling. Outside of that, they were not so very helpful, according to information available last night.

Among other things, Chen is declared to have admitted the shooting. As a motive, he is stated to have informed the police that Tseng's name had been on the black-list for some time.

Tseng's Past Investigated

Just who this man Tseng Yueh-poo really was is still a matter that is being kept under investigation. Reports circulated shortly after the shooting were to the effect that the victim was Wong Chung-ah, alias Wen Chung-yao, one of the big powers in the administration of the "Reformed Government of the Shanghai Municipality." In fact, one report was to the effect that he was actually

the chairman of that body.

While this report was never exactly denied, it was generally believed last night, that the murdered man was not quite as important as the first reports tended to indicate, and that Tseng Yueh-poo is his correct name.

It was definitely learned, however, that he does have a connection with the "Reformed Government" in some official capacity.

The fact that he was linked with the Japanese Censorship Bureau seemed to have been well established last night. It also was reported yesterday that he was connected with local opium racket, but this could not be confirmed.

Frenchtown Shooting

French detectives, up to a late hour last night, had not yet succeeded in identifying the unknown Chinese who was shot to death by two gunmen about 8 a.m. yesterday at the corner of Avenue Dubail and Route Dolfus in the French Concession. Nor had any arrests been made.

Officers in charge of the case are inclined to believe that the fellow was the victim of a gang feud. This theory has been supported by the findings of ballistic experts. Their examination of the bullets removed from the dead man's body revealed that they had been fired from the same gun used in the slaying of a gangster at Sicawei Village several weeks ago.

Police arrived on the scene of the shooting just a few minutes after it had occurred but, by that time, the gunmen had already made their escape. Four empty shell cases were found near the body and these proved a big help to ballistic experts in determining the identity of the gun used.

Examination of the dead body revealed no papers that might identify the fellow. In fact, he had nothing in his pockets except a small sum of money. He was shabbily dressed, a fact accepted as indication that he belonged to the loafer class.

In connection with the assassination of Van Chi-sen, Shanghai attorney, whose killing Thursday morning is believed to have been attributed to reports that he had been mentioned for the presidency of the Special District Court in Nantao, the three persons held in connection with the case were not brought before the First Special District Court yesterday.

According to all information available last night, it is understood that the gunman nabbed near the scene of the Van shooting may be handed over to the Japanese authorities. The other two men picked up are reported to be still in the category of mere suspects and may be released. An unconfirmed report yesterday was to the effect that they already had been given their liberty.

Lunming, Race Course Roads Are Barricaded

In an intensified campaign to put an end to terroristic activities in the International Settlement, the S.M.P. have recently barricaded two roads, Race Course Road and Lunming Road, at the southern extremities of the streets, where they lead into Avenue Edward VII.

As it is obviously impossible to co-operate with the French police every time a lightning raid is carried out by the Settlement force, sometimes at a moment's notice, it has been found necessary to barricade these two exits, since this would prevent the flight of terrorists and other elements sought by the police into Frenchtown.

These barbed-wire entanglements, thrown across the road from side to side in such a manner that even a lone pedestrian is unable to surmount them, have recently proved inconvenient to motorists and people employing other means of travel who were not acquainted with these precautions.

But there are even more inconvenient to the denizens of the underworld, who in the past merely crossed the street into the French Concession whenever a police raid was being carried out too near their lairs. With the aid of these barricades, the police, keeping only one constable at each barricade, may be assured that neither Race Course Road nor Lunming Road will be used for such a purpose.

1-11-27
Q-27

Important Clues To Terrorist Activities Obtained By Police Following 2 More Shootings

Names Of Leaders Of Big Terrorist Organisation Said Supplied To Police By Arrested Slayer

One Unidentified Chinese Killed In French Concession

Cantonese In Employ Of Japanese Firm Shot Dead On Jessfield Rd

Clues which may prove to be invaluable to the unearthing of a big terrorist organisation have been obtained by the Settlement and Concession police authorities as result of the shooting and killing of two male Chinese in the two municipal areas this morning. Two automatic pistols were picked up, and an 18-year-old assassin was arrested.

Several raids were carried out this morning by the police authorities of both Municipal areas on information supplied by the youthful assassin.

The first shooting occurred at the corner of Avenue Dubail and Rue Dolfuss at 8 o'clock this morning, involving an unidentified middle aged male Chinese who was shot and killed. Two shots were fired, and the assassin made good his escape. According to French police information, the automatic pistol abandoned by the slayer was similar to the one used by other assassins in a shooting affray in the Zikawei district about a month ago. French police, however, were inclined to minimise the importance of the shooting, merely saying that it might have been caused by rivalries between two gambling cliques.

However, the French and Settlement police authorities were reported to be comparing notes following the second shooting which occurred at about 9.15 o'clock this morning at the corner of Avenue Road and Jessfield Road.

In this case about five shots were fired at Mr. Cheng Yuen-po, aged 65, a native of Canton, by an 18-year-old Swatow native who when arrested, gave his name as Chen Yuen-liang. Two of the shots pierced through the chest of the victim, who died instantly on the spot. The victim was proceeding from Avenue Road to Jessfield Road when he was fired at by the youthful assassin at close range. The victim resided in Yuen Shan Alley, No 27, Tifeng Road.

The shots were heard by C. P. C. 2337 who was on point duty at the corner of Tifeng and Jessfield Roads and he immediately

gave chase to the youth. The youngster attempted to make his escape by dashing along Jessfield Road towards Tifeng Road, but it was not until foreign sergeant No. 327, at the time mounted upon a horse, and two British soldiers quartered in the Tifeng Road barracks came to his assistance that the assassin was nabbed. About 7 shots were fired by the police in all, but without wounding the intelligent-looking prisoner.

Cheng Yueh-po, the victim, was working as an interpreter in the Kyowa Yoko, Japanese import and export firm located on the first floor, Room 214 Hardoon Building, on Nanking Road. The automatic pistol used by the assassin was picked up near the scene of the shooting.

Taken to the Central Police Station, the young man was said to have given information concerning a big local terrorist organisation. He gave the name of the man who is said to be directing the terrorist activities of gangsters.

One Sun Yu-sien was named as the brain behind the terrorist organisation. Piecing his information together, French Concession and Settlement police commenced several raids in the two municipal areas shortly after the murder, but up to press time no arrests were learned to have been made.

The attempt upon the life of Mr. Wang Ching-wei some three years ago at Nanking, it was learned, was also direct by a man called Sun Yu-sien, but it could not be ascertained whether this was actually the same man, pending further police investigations, the Echo learned today.

The youthful assassin also implicated several other persons whose names he supplied to the police.

Terrorists Slay Another Victim In Bold Attack Near Bus Stop; One Gunman Arrested By Police

Foreign Officer
Captures Youth
After Gun Fight

Victim Said In Japan
Censorship Bureau;
Business Vague

GANGSTER SLAIN
IN FRENCH TOWN

Killers Escape Before
Police Arrive; Man
Unidentified

Terrorist struck again this morning when Tseng Yueh-poh, aged 63, was shot and killed at 9.15 o'clock just as he was about to board a bus immediately in front of number 15, Jessfield Road, near Tifeng Road.

Tseng had just left his residence at House 23, Yuen Shan Li, Jessfield Road, and had covered the 80 yards to the bus stop when a youthful gunman appeared and fired two shots at close range. The shots hit the victim in the back. Tseng tried to run for cover toward Tifeng Road but collapsed soon afterwards.

Sergeant Arrives

A mounted foreign sergeant who was riding near the scene, immediately galloped up on hearing the shots and challenged the terrorist. Six shots were exchanged between the gunman and the officer but nobody was hit. The attacker was arrested.

Tseng was rushed to the Red Cross Hospital where he died soon after being admitted.

Says Anti-Japanese

The gunman is said to be one Chen Yu Liang, 18, a native of Changsha, being taken into custody by the foreign sergeant. It is understood from usually reliable sources that he admitted the killing upon being questioned at the station and that he said that he was a member of the Anti-

Japanese Youth Society. He is also said to have given the police the reason for Tseng's name being on the black-list, and is said to have divulged the name of the man who gave him the pistol and ordered him to carry out the shooting. High police officials at noon today were unable to give any information concerning the case as investigations are still proceeding.

Tseng, according to certain quarters, is said to be an opium dealer of repute, while according to other sources it is said that he is connected with the Japanese Censorship Bureau, situated on the first floor of the Hardoon Building on Nanking Road. None of these statements could be confirmed, however. Another gunman is believed to have escaped.

Another Shooting

Another shooting occurred shortly after 8 a.m. at the corner of Avenue Duball and Route Dolfus in the French Concession, when an unidentified man was shot and killed by two gunmen, three shots in all having been fired. The desperadoes made good their escape, while the victim died about 40 minutes after being admitted to St. Marie's Hospital.

The French police believe that the victim was a gangster and that the shooting was the result of a feud between two rival gangs. This theory is strengthened by the fact that ballistic experts found that the weapon used was the same as that which caused the death of a gangster at Ziccardi Village some time ago.

Arrests Sought

Police arrived on the scene of the incident soon afterwards and closed off several blocks, making an extensive search of the surrounding area. Members of the Gardes Auxiliaires were used in this work. No arrests have thus far been made although investigations are being carried out.

In connection with yesterday's shooting of Van Chi-sen, the police succeeded in making a total of three arrests up to noon today. One of the arrested men was found to have been previously suspected of having taken part in the shooting of Y. T. Van, some months ago. While high police officials this morning said that the arrested men would not be

brought before the Court but would be directly handed over to the Japanese if sufficient evidence can be found against them, another version has it that five men in all had been arrested, of which four had been released last night after their alibis had been established.

Tsai Aggrieved Blamed

General Tsai Ching-chung, who led the Chinese defense in Nantao last November in his capacity of director of the Police Bureau of the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai, today was again named as the "brains" of the recent wave of terrorism against pro-Japanese Chinese elements in Shanghai.

The accusation was levelled at him by the Shanghai Mainichi, local Japanese daily, in a featured article reporting alleged activities of Nationalist "hatchetmen" in the Settlement and the Concession. The C. C. Society "semi-Fascist" Chinese Nationalist organization, and other secret groups were named by the daily as integral parts of the terrorist network.

The daring murder yesterday of Mr. Van Chi-sen, former member of the Ta Tao Government, was blamed on this organization.

Peng Cheng-shen, former chief of the Second Bureau of the Police Bureau under General Tsai, arrived in Shanghai on June 20 to take up quarters on Rue Lafayette with 60 of his henchmen, the Mainichi alleged.

Lived In Hotel

Peng, the journal continued, was preceded to Shanghai by one Liu Hual, former chief of the Special Services section and concurrently chief of the Detective Section of the Police Bureau under General Tsai, who arrived here on May 31.

Liu, who once left Shanghai for an unknown destination together with General Tsai, formerly lived at the Lungkung Hotel also in the French Concession, the Mainichi alleged.

Besides directing terrorist activities, the daily went on, the underground Nationalist organization is actively engaged in securing information regarding the movements and activities of the Japanese forces as well as the work of the R-formed Government and the new Shanghai Municipal Administration.

July 24, 1938.

Morning Translation.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao (23/7) and other local newspapers :-

THE ASSASSINATION OF CHEN YOEK-POO

An inquest on the body of Chen YoeK-poo (鄭A:疫), native of Kwangtung, who was murdered on Jessfield Road in the Western District on July 22, was held by the Procuratorate of the Shanghai First Special District Court yesterday morning, after which the dead body was ordered to be removed by his family.

According to information secured by this paper, the deceased prior to his arrival in Shanghai was engaged in stock exchange transactions in Japan. When all his property in Japan was destroyed in the great earthquake in Japan, he returned to Shanghai with his family. Later, thanks to financial assistance from a Japanese named Kusumoto, he established a firm known as Taiyo Yoko at No. 29 Nanking Road. On the outbreak of hostilities on August 13 last year, he closed the shop in compliance with the advice of Kusumoto and established the Nogami Yoko on the 5th floor of the Hardeen Building, Nanking Road, which undertook exclusively the transportation of goods from Hongkew on behalf of clients. At the same time, the Kyowa Yoko was established on the second floor of the same building to undertake the collection of brass wire and copper coins for transportation to Japan. Recently he was recommended by Kusumoto as Chief of the Consolidated Tax Bureau in Wusih.